

SEPTEMBER, 1904

# THE ELECTRICAL WORKER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL  
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

**INTERNATIONAL  
Brotherhood of Electrical  
WORKERS**

**TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.**  
GREETING: This Charter issued  
by authority of International  
Brotherhood of Electrical  
Workers, does grant to the fol-  
lowing persons:


and to their successors power to establish and hold a  
Union of the Brotherhood, to be located at \_\_\_\_\_  
in the \_\_\_\_\_ and to be known as Union  
No. \_\_\_\_\_ of the International Brotherhood of  
Electrical Workers. This Charter grants to said Union  
all powers delegated by the Constitution.  
The conditions of said charter are such that it may be returned as long as  
said Union is in good standing comply with all the requirements of the  
Constitution and General Rules of the International Brotherhood of  
Electrical Workers unless otherwise ordered by the International Union.  
So this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ in the year of our Lord one thousand \_\_\_\_\_  
and \_\_\_\_\_

(SEAL) PRESIDENT SECRETARY

# Three Famous Brands of Rubber Boots

Many a lineman owes his life to his rubber boots. With other people rubber boots keep out the wet; with linemen they keep out the wet and the electricity. But a cracked rubber boot is a dangerous thing for a lineman to wear. His rubber boots should be the best. Here are three famous brands of rubber boots

**BOSTON X CANDEE X WOONSOCKET**

The first are made by the Boston Rubber Shoe Co., Boston; the second by L. Candee & Co., New Haven, Conn.; the third by the Woonsocket Rubber Co., Woonsocket, R. I., all old reliable companies, whose goods have been a standard for 50 years. Look on the bottom of your boots. If one of these three names are there, you've got good boots.

## Keeping Up with the Times

is imperative for an ambitious wireman.

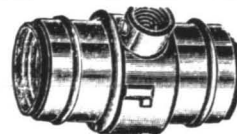
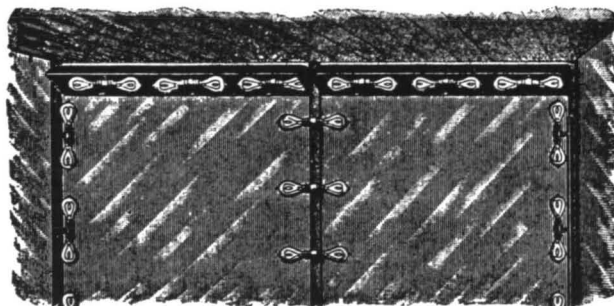
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SEPT 1934  
P. 1

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THE

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# ELECTRICAL



# WORKER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL  
BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

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Edited by H. W. SHERMAN, Grand Secretary  
General Offices, 104 Corcoran Building,  
Washington, D. C.

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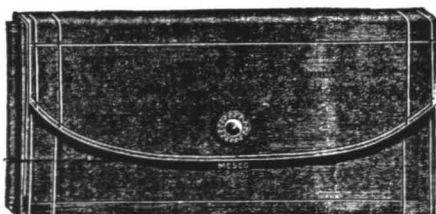
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# THE ELECTRICAL WORKER

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OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL  
BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

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## LABOR DAY. THE DAWN OF THE NEW TIME.

By ARTHUR E. HOLDER, in the "American Federationist."

**T**HE labor problem might be compared to the Sphinx of the Egyptian desert as the riddle of the ages, a bold, unsolvable question, and yet the application of two simple principles—toleration and fairness—would make its solution easy.

A discussion of the labor problem necessarily means a glimpse of the history of the past, and the aspirations, hopes and struggles of the future of the laboring man.

In speaking of the laboring man it is necessary to define whom we mean. It is frequently asserted by many not engaged in manual toil that the term is restricted. Allow me to make a broad definition. The laboring man is he who by any exertion of mind or body produces wealth or adds to the sum of human knowledge, or who satisfies human desires. He may be a philosopher, merchant, teacher, preacher, physician or poet. He may be a man deficient in scholarly attainments, and merely engaged in the struggle for a living with a hoe, hammer, pen or machine. In the most liberal meaning of the term all are laboring men who do honest work and earn honest wages.

If, on the other hand, any man does nothing to make mankind happier, wiser or richer, but lives on the toil of others, he will be found, if we analyze his conduct closely enough, a beggar man or a thief, although he may be apparently prospering under some other spurious title.

It is enough for our purpose in this article to consider only the manual toiler, the fellow in overalls, if you please, and who is, fortunately for himself, making his presence and influence in society felt more vigorously every day.

The other laboring man, who is sometimes called a brain worker because, by superior advantages or study, he has gained a profession, can, under ordinary circum-

stances, take care of himself. For generations he accounted himself and was considered by others a superior person. His sympathies were absolutely antagonistic to the manual toiler. He believed implicitly that the laboring man was only one remove from the brute and a creature of convenience to those who possessed more advantageous privileges.

This view is still unfortunately held with tenacity by many who really should know better, but who studiously smother their honest convictions. To others it is merely a matter of education, which has been deferred too long, but the time is rapidly approaching, if it is not already here, when more analytical study will be given the labor problem in our high schools, colleges and universities, and no education will be considered complete unless a graduate be conversant with the industrial conditions of the age.

The manual toiler has awakened from his Rip Van Winkle slumber. He is becoming conscious of higher desires. He is studying his rights. He is gradually appreciating his importance. In the not far distant future he will comprehend his power. When that great light which even now is appearing on the horizon dawns upon his hitherto credulous mind he will demand what belongs to him with no uncertain voice.

History records the blind stumbling of Labor's advancement through slavery and serfdom down to the present wage system. The next step is about to be taken. What form it will assume is beyond human power to divine. A backward step we know it cannot be; a forward one is imperative. It may not come suddenly, it probably will develop gradually, but when once started its speed will be accelerated by hearty co-operation backed by public opinion, which

may always be trusted, even if it does occasionally seem to move sluggishly.

Great credit is sometimes attributed to races and nations for such advances as they have accidentally made. Rather let us believe that there is "a divinity which shapes our ends, rough hew them as we will." It certainly was no accident that drove the Pilgrim Fathers to our shores. It was a grievous blunder, no doubt, on the part of privileged ecclesiastics to make it obligatory for them to leave their native land, but if so, it has been ours and the world's gain. It was no blunder that caused the public free school system to be established in the United States. It came when the people needed it, consequently it has been a magnificent success.

The public schools of America have been more instrumental in alluring the vigorous and alert of foreign lands to seek a hospitable asylum here than have the free land grants or the cry of equality and freedom.

If we have a new task set before us, a new difficulty to be surmounted, an ever-present problem staring us in the face that cannot nor will not be silenced, if that conundrum is called the Labor Problem, we may thank the Pilgrim Fathers for the exhibition of manhood they displayed by resisting imposition, and extend our appreciation to the noble souls who designed for us the public school system.

We have legitimately inherited our labor problem by perfectly natural causes; the only difference is, we see it now by the light of awakened intelligence. It existed before, but our forefathers did not perceive it. Now we need to take a position on the subject. In fact, we must; the forces surrounding us compel an investigation at least.

If you have anything to offer that will aid the cause of right,

Speak it out.

If you have any truth within you that will lend the world light,

Speak it out.

If fire is in your spirit and your passion will create,

You will find it, you will know it, side for labor, do not wait,

Go about it with a purpose that will conquer time and fate,

Speak it out.

Let us briefly inquire into the reason of this labor problem and the occasion for such organizations as trade unions. We find the safety valve of industrial opportunity closed by two forces.

First, the cheap arable land in the temperate zone is practically all either pre-empted by use or speculation. The chances are gone that our fathers possessed when conditions of employment became irksome, or not remunerative. There was no occasion for them to work for another for less than they could make working for them-

selves. If they desired to farm, they could. If they had skill, they could establish a mechanical industry and the surrounding home market sustained them in comfort.

Second, we find modern labor-saving machinery has been massed by individuals into shops, then into factories, afterwards into companies, next into corporations, last into gigantic trusts, with one head and one directing department. Men are now compelled to congregate in large centers.

The practical administration of the modern industrial world precipitated a conflict of serious proportions, almost before those most intensely interested had time to comprehend the difficult situation confronting them.

The manual toiler suddenly found himself a straw before the wind, a creature of environment, subject to impositions with which he was absolutely powerless to contend.

Skilled mechanics found themselves adrift in the world under the new system with no means of subsistence.

A quarter of a century's experience of this kind made the manual toiler look into the future with anxiety. No trade was secure; no one knew where or how soon it would be his turn to be cast aside. A workingman no longer knew his employer. The employer knew not his workmen. For convenience their names were abandoned and numbers substituted. Individual contract was a thing of the past in so far as it applied to a laborer; gone, gone, forever. Free contract in the purely individualist sense has not existed in the industrial world for a generation.

Free contract is not possible between one lone workingman and the superintendent of a corporation, who is working for a record for cheapness and an increased output in order to save his own job. The boss makes the terms, the individual toiler accepts them, or goes hungry and hears his little ones cry for bread. To be sure, we are told the laborer is free and can reject or accept the offer. Yes, his freedom resembles a cat in a tub out in the middle of a lake; the cat is not bound to stay in the tub. It is perfectly free to jump out.

The manual toiler at this juncture drew on his free school investment; he thought harder and quicker than he ever thought before. It was a case of desperation. He saw his professional brothers of the cloth, physics and the law to a fair extent exempt from the dangers to which he was exposed. He learned that their security was guaranteed more through the power of freedom by organization than through special skill. He saw they maintained the union shop principle and the minimum compensation as a basis of agreement. He saw they did not act "unprofessionally" toward each other. He saw also that he could not break into their vocations except at great expense of time and money.

In addition, stringent legislation had been enacted in every state protecting the regular practitioners, and, therefore, again barring the manual toiler in this direction.

What, then, was to be done? The professions securely sealed; free land all gone, and that which was for sale held at prohibitive prices by speculators; his trade destroyed by a new system of subdivision of labor, or a machine; competition of a stifling character from unskilled men, women and children; individual contracts a farce; nothing but trampdom or servile submission staring him in the face.

Is it then surprising that an American workingman raised in an American public school, would be intelligent enough to know what to do in such a dilemma? It would have been much more surprising and much more deplorable if he had not known. If he had failed in the emergency all the elegant superstructure of American public, industrial and professional life would have been hurled from its high eminence. Society would now have been groveling in the mire of despair. Business depression would have become permanent instead of spasmodic.

The American manual toiler is the quickest witted man of his class on earth. He knows the value of imitation and advertising. He saw the successes others had attained by the golden means of organization. He took the cue from the accelerating object lesson of mergers and trusts as well as professions. He took advantage of his opportunity while still there was time, hope and life left.

He has organized. He will continue to organize. He will remain organized. He has substituted collective contracts for individual submission. He realizes that only through combination in trade unions and applying the modern business method of collective bargaining can even a measure of freedom be restored or maintained.

Slowly has the path been blazed. Many have died on the way; thousands have been coerced, intimidated and blacklisted. Slowly have been won the advances in the standard of wages and life which have contributed to better food, better clothes, more and better education for the children, more care and comfort and less worry and anxiety for the mothers.

Shall this be lost for the sake of trying to maintain an obsolete system of so-called individual rights which the world has outgrown, and the unrestrained exercise of which would pauperize the nation and injure the prospective of the advancing civilization of the world?

Shall this be lost or a step forward be lacking because an industrial freebooter, whether he be a Parry or an irresponsible minority of workmen, are willing to be cajoled as President Eliot's heroes or hired as professional strike-breakers, or because such refuse to contribute either energy, time

or money to secure what thousands of others have run the gauntlet of persecution and misrepresentation to gain?

It is not the purpose of trade unionists to use harsh terms. They realize that these changed industrial conditions are not the fault of any individual, for the labor problem is with us. We are all a part of it, and as patriotic citizens we must intelligently solve it.

Kill it we cannot; it is deathless; it will consume our life, and, Phoenix-like, rise from the ashes of presumed destruction.

From the standpoint of self-interest it is advisable that every citizen should consider the question seriously and refuse to allow prejudice or sympathy to control him in drawing deductions. The welfare of the manual toiler means the welfare of society. Whatever will conduce to his permanent and peaceful prosperity guarantees a corresponding security to people in other walks of life.

The labor problem is as much the concern of the merchant, philosopher or teacher as it is of the man with the hoe. None can afford to ignore it.

The fight against the trade unions is belated. To have been successful it should have been started when the printing press was invented and before the public schools were instituted.

The ultimate freedom of the whole human race was made inevitable just as soon as printing began, because the wisdom and knowledge gleaned from experience was preserved for future generations and is now accessible to all.

The labor movement as expressed through trade union organization stands for the emancipation of the race and is preparing the time when men shall be born without pain, live without sorrow, and die without regret.

We shall profit by every error and every measure of unjust repression levied against us. In the words of the prophet, "we shall yet build houses and dwell therein, we shall plant vineyards and eat the fruit thereof."

The true status of the laborer is rising before us like the sun in the east. We see the coming of a new day in which every breath of human life shall be a breath of joy, in which no woman shall wear gorgeous raiment woven from the rags and with the tears of her sister's toil; no man shall be surfeited in wealth by the coinage of the crystallized sweat of his brother. All men and all women of all lands shall be free men and free women. Then shall we be brothers indeed; then shall the golden rule be the rule of all humanity.

THE editor of a labor paper ought to have the wisdom of Solomon, the patience of Job, and the diplomacy of a statesman, for he meets problems that put all these qualifications to a severe test.



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International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers  
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As THE ELECTRICAL WORKER reaches the men who do the work and recommend or order the material, its value as an advertising medium can be readily appreciated.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER, 1904.

JOHN MORRISON, Special Advertising Agent  
25 Third Avenue, New York City, N. Y.

*This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents.*



THE SUDWARTH PRINTING COMPANY.

MEMBERS are requested to keep away from the stock yards in Chicago, as there is a strike on.

The item for safe that appears in August expenses means that it became necessary for us to have a larger safe. We traded our small safe for a larger one and paid a difference of fifteen dollars.

We will submit our Annual Report to the Brotherhood in pamphlet form just as soon as it is complete. A copy will be sent to each local. Should any of our readers wish copies we will cheerfully supply them. The report will be itemized and any comments of same will be cheerfully accepted.

The two items appearing in August expense account for reporting proceedings of our last convention need an explanation. At our last convention we hired a gentleman named Barker to take notes of the convention, and this Mr. Barker presented his bill of \$123.50, which was paid. After this another bill was presented by two other gentlemen. This bill we refused to pay until an itemized statement for all the work was presented. The matter was submitted to the executive board at its recent meeting and the board ordered the same paid.

#### THE CLOSING DATE.

We again remind our contributors that the closing date for the WORKER is the 3d day of each month. Don't send anything that will reach us later than that.

#### CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

Members changing residence are requested to promptly notify this office of new address. Also state old address. We have installed an up-to-date mailing system, and our aim is that every member receives the journal. You can help us by sending in changes. Don't kick. Boost!

#### PRACTICE WHAT YOU PREACH.

Did you ever sit in a meeting hall and listen to a member, who belongs just to belong, talk an hour telling you what a good union man he is, and then see him pull out a package of scab-made tobacco? With us that one little act throws cold water on every word he has said, because he does not practice what he preaches. In the labor movement it is not the good talker, it's the good worker that makes us strong; the broad-minded man who can see further than his own organization; he who believes the concern of one is the concern of all and practices what he preaches.

**SOMETHINGS DO! OTHERS DON'T.**

Do your talking in the lodge room, not on street corners.

\* \* \* \* \*

Put something aside for a rainy day besides an umbrella.

\* \* \* \* \*

When you get up to talk, say something; remember mules can kick.

\* \* \* \* \*

Don't go through life contented with your lot. The contented man is a dead man.

\* \* \* \* \*

What did you do Labor Day? Turn out with the boys or stand on the curb?

\* \* \* \* \*

Remember any man can stand adversity, but it takes a good man to stand prosperity.

\* \* \* \* \*

Don't cater for popularity. Try to do right and work for that which you think is right.

\* \* \* \* \*

Do you attend meetings? If not, why not? It's up to you to help. Don't be a drone.

\* \* \* \* \*

Be consistent; don't help Parry and his gang of money chasers by finding fault. Don't knock; do something.

\* \* \* \* \*

Don't hold meetings in the back room of a saloon. Get another meeting place. Don't lead your members into trouble.

\* \* \* \* \*

Keep your eye on the fellow who holloas graft. He is out for it himself. It is generally the thief who holloas thief.

\* \* \* \* \*

Don't think a man a cheap skate because he doesn't spend his money for drink, but helps Molly and the babies at home.

\* \* \* \* \*

There is something in life besides quitting time, pay day, a glass of beer and a penny slot machine, if you just make up your mind to see it.

\* \* \* \* \*

Do you drop your dues on the F. S.'s desk and walk out? If so, how do you know what will be done? Don't be the dead one. Get into the swim.

Don't be selfish; that's poor unionism. If you know where a brother can get employment spend two cents and a little time. Write us. We will cheerfully publish your letter.

\* \* \* \* \*

If you have a good job and are not forced to carry a union card, don't get a swelled head. Remember, no matter how high the eagle flies, he has to come down for a drink of water.

**CHARTERS GRANTED DURING JULY.**

No. 468, Dover, N. H.

No. 469, York, Pa.

No. 110, Schenectady, N. Y.

No. 470, Haverhill, Mass. 8.73.00

**BUSINESS.**

What kind of a local have you in your city? Is it a business local or is it a mutual admiration club? Do you compel members to obey the constitution or do you allow them to do about as they please? If so, get wise and insist on having the local run along business lines, for it is the only road to success.

**OBITUARY RESOLUTIONS.**

Each month we receive many requests to publish resolutions of condolence from locals, and we are very sorry we cannot publish same. Should we do so our journal would be full of resolutions, and we treat all alike. All locals look alike to us, so we request you not to send them in, but have them published in your local papers. John Doe dies. We are all sorry to hear of the death of the brother, and in our hearts condole with the family, but what is the use of consuming space in our journal by therefores and resolving? No one will read same other than those who knew the brother. We therefore hope the brothers will not send in resolutions.

**GOOD FIGURING.**

Did you ever sit in a meeting room and listen to the fellow who has spent his time figuring? He has gone over the receipts and expense accounts in the official journal and he finds that the publisher of the ELEC-



TRICAL WORKER has paid out more commission for ads. than he has secured for the ads. And, of course, there are other good figurers who never do any real figuring, but just act as a figure for the fellow who has done the figuring, and of course there is something wrong about the system. Now, a word to the fellows who figure. Our system is this: John Doe sends in a contract for one year's advertisement in the journal. The amount paid by the firm of Blank & Blank is \$300 for twelve months. John Doe gets \$150 commission at once. We wait twelve months for our \$150. See? Hope we have made this plain enough. If not, the books are always open and contracts on file. Come, let us show them to you.

Then we have lots of fellows who will try to figure the I. B. E. W. into bankruptcy. But let us say they have another figure coming. We are still doing business, and if you don't think so, why, read up. See what other labor organizations are doing. See if we are not holding our own. If some of the figurers would devote more time to the building up of our Brotherhood by figuring how many men they can get to join their locals it would be time well spent. Let them figure to see that the constitution is obeyed and the local run on business principles, then they will have their hands full. When the yearly report is submitted there will be a lot of figures—enough to please all. Go over the report, then comment, and we will accept it like a true brother.

#### INFORMATION WANTED.

John Standish will please write to Wm. M. J. Wood, recording secretary of Local 29.

Frank Sullivan, who took card out of No. 306, Albuquerque, N. M., in June, please write George S. Baird, Le Mars, Iowa.

Any one knowing the whereabouts of James McCullum, an inside man, will kindly write his sister, Mrs. Margaret T. Loomis.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Brother A. L. Mason will confer a favor by writing to James Crook, R. S., Local No. 137.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Edward F. Dunne of Utica, N. Y., will kindly write to his mother, Mrs. John Dunne, 32 Arthur street, Utica, N. Y.

Will any person knowing the whereabouts of A. T. Cassel, Jr., also known as "Spot" Cassel, kindly communicate with Charles Cassel, Pine street, Youngstown, Ohio, as important news awaits him? Last heard of in Los Angeles, Cal.

#### BE CONSISTENT.

There would be few strikes, few boycotts, if the organized men would only look after their interests during times of peace—that is, if they were only consistent union men all the time. The trouble is we do not spend our money as we should. It is unpleasant to be forever calling attention to this; but it is one of the duties of the labor papers. We must be eternally telling our people that no one notices and pays more heed to the manner in which we spend our money than the man who is selfishly opposed to us. When a strike is on in our immediate locality it would be almost an impossibility to get a union man to take the place of a fellow worker trying to better his conditions, but perhaps at the same time the strike is in progress some men are buying garments that do not bear the label, tobacco that was not made by union men, hats without the label, etc., and whenever this is done we are fighting organized labor. —*Exchange.*

THE world does not owe every man a living, but the world should give every man the right to earn a living by his own work.

TRUTH crushed to earth will rise again; but sometimes you may notice that it carries a black eye and a bloody nose after it arises.

"Do you know the wages of sin?" asked the dominie sternly of Johnnie, who was busily tying a can to a dog's tail. "Is dis a sin?" queried Johnnie, without looking up. "It certainly is." "Well, I don't want no wages fer dis. I'm doin' it fer fun." —*Houston Post.*

## REPORTS FROM GRAND OFFICERS.

## GRAND PRESIDENT.

I arrived in Pittsburg on the 3d and addressed an open meeting of Local No. 14, which was well attended. On the 4th I called on Mr. Splaine, general manager of the P. & A. Telephone Company, with Business Agent Young of Local No. 14, in regard to the trouble that existed between the company and our local.

Mr. Splaine refused to meet us, stating that he was willing to meet me alone. I informed him that I would not meet him unless in company with a member of Local No. 14. He then agreed to meet me and the president of Local No. 14 on the 5th, at 10:30 a. m.

I attended the regular meeting of Local No. 14 in the evening. After explaining matters the local elected a committee, with full power to act, to settle the difficulty. At the appointed hour on the 5th President Nicoll and I were at Mr. Splaine's office, and were received very courteously.

The following is a copy of the original agreement presented to the P. & A. Telephone Company:

"We, the undersigned, members of the I. B. E. W. in the employ of the P. & A. Telephone Company, submit the following scale to your honorable company:

"Three dollars per day, straight time, regardless of weather.

"Nine hours to constitute a day's work.

"Time and one-half for overtime, double time for Sunday and the following holidays: Decoration Day, Thanksgiving, Fourth of July, Christmas and Labor Day.

"The company will pay all expenses of linemen while out of town.

"The five holidays mentioned shall be allowed with pay at the rate of three dollars per day."

We were informed that the company would pay \$2.75 per day to journeymen and \$3 per day to men recommended by the foreman as worth that rate; that the company would pay straight time if the Beil company paid it in that vicinity; that nine hours would constitute a day's work; that time and one-half would be paid for over-

time and double time for Sundays, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas; that the company would pay all expenses of the men while out of town; that the four holidays mentioned above would be allowed the men, with their regular wages; that the company would not discriminate against union men nor allow any of its employees to discriminate against members of our organization.

The conference lasted about five hours. I asked, if the trouble was settled on that basis, would the company agree to meet representatives of our Brotherhood in the month of March, 1905, for the purpose of making another agreement. I was informed that they would. We then adjourned to meet the following morning.

We reported to the committee at a special meeting that evening the result of the conference. The committee decided unanimously to accept it, and called the difficulty at an end then and there.

We found Mr. Splaine a very broad-minded gentleman, ready to do what was fair at all times. I am of the opinion that we will experience no difficulty in coming to an agreement which will be a benefit to our organization in every way when we meet next March, if we follow our constitution in the interim.

I am pleased to say Mr. Splaine informed us that if we adhered to our constitution in dealing with our employers he was of the opinion we would be one of the foremost organizations in existence in a few years. On the morning of the 6th I and Business Agent Young called on Mr. Splaine and informed him of our action.

I arrived in Cleveland on the evening of the 7th. On the 8th Business Agent Bob Gray of Local No. 39 and yours truly called on Mr. Noble, superintendent of the Cleveland Illuminating Company, in regard to the difficulty existing between that corporation and Local No. 39.

I arrived in Massillon, Ohio, on the evening of the 9th and went with Brother Hardgrove of Local No. 35 to see the local manager of the Stark Telephone Company to try and settle the trouble which has been on

between that company and our local for some time.

The local manager referred us to Mr. Hillhouse, in Canton, claiming that he had nothing to do with the matter at all.

Attended the meeting of Local No. 35 on the evening of the 10th. Met a committee from Local No. 178 and arranged to attend a special meeting of that local on the 12th.

Left Massillon on the 11th for Cleveland to attend a meeting of Local No. 39 and explained to the meeting the result of the conference with Superintendent Noble. After a general debate it was decided to place the difficulty in the hands of Business Agent Gray and your humble servant, with full power to settle, which we did on the 12th at a meeting with Mr. Noble, on the following basis: Three dollars per day, eight hours; no discrimination against members of our organization because they are union men; a half holiday on Saturday in the summer months if it proves successful this year.

I attended a special meeting of Local No. 178 on the evening of the 12th. My remarks seemed to meet with the approval of the brothers present at the meeting.

While in Canton I called on District Manager Hillhouse of the Stark Telephone Company with two brothers of Local No. 178 in regard to the Massillon trouble. As I have forgotten the name of one of the brothers, I will not mention the other.

Arrived in Massillon on the 13th and called on the local manager of the Bell company with an officer of the Central Labor Union of that city. Nothing resulted from the meeting. I attended the meeting of Local No. 35 that evening. On the morning of the 14th, with a committee from Local No. 35, I called on Manager Hillhouse in Canton. He assured us that if we would place the company on the fair list we would not be sorry for it, but would not make any concessions. He said the conditions that existed previous to the trouble would prevail. He agreed, however, to meet a committee at the end of thirty days and take up all questions in dispute with them for adjustment.

When we called on the local manager of the Bell company he informed us that he

could not do anything in the matter, as it was in the hands of the general manager. Later on he informed a committee that the Bell company would do as much as the Home company would do for us. At a special meeting of Local No. 35 on the 14th it was decided to place the Home company on the fair list and call on the officials at the end of thirty days, as per understanding, if matters were not adjusted satisfactory in the interim.

Here is a question that every local should study for future reference: Can a local union fight two telephone companies successfully in the same city at the same time? I am of the opinion it cannot, and so expressed myself to Local No. 35. In the first place, you cannot fight a telephone company on the same lines as you would fight a contracting firm doing inside construction work, inasmuch as in nine cities out of ten you can get the assistance of the building trades to the extent of their refusing to work on a building with non-union men against the latter, while in the former case we must depend on organization and the unfair list. As we are not organized as we should be in some cities, we must depend on the unfair list to help us out if we are forced into difficulty to maintain our organization or to create bearable conditions. There is nothing unlawful in asking a business man to assist us by replacing the telephone of a company that is unfair with one of a company that is fair to our union. If our business friends refuse to help us in that manner we have the lawful right to inform them that we will take our patronage from them and give it to business men who are friendly to us. This method will prove successful in nine cases out of ten if organized labor in your city will use its purchasing power to that end. You cannot consistently go to a business man and ask him to remove the 'phone of one company in favor of another if both are unfair to our organization. We cannot discriminate and be successful when one company is as bad the other, as the business men will rebel; aye, our own brothers, connected to us by the fraternal ties of the A. F. of L. and our Central Labor Unions, will rebel against us. Therefore we must act accordingly and not get into trouble with both companies at the same time.

I have noticed in several cities where I have been called on account of trouble that some of our members opposed a settlement of the question in dispute for personal reasons, because they had a personal dislike for the officials of the company or perhaps worked for the other company, and were being urged to keep the trouble on by their foreman, superintendent or manager, so they could use the unfair list to create new business for the corporation that employs them. This is decidedly wrong, and should not be tolerated for one second by any local. Members of this type should not be given any consideration by true union men, as they are merely using the local for selfish purposes. In fact, your local would be much better off without them, and the labor movement would never miss them. We must treat all employers justly, regardless of what our personal feelings may be toward them. The local unions of our Brotherhood that are successful and whose members are enjoying the best conditions are those that are run on business lines. If your local is not run on a business basis it will never be of benefit to you, no matter how large its membership may be. Remember, it is not the number of members a local may have that makes it powerful, nor is it the Central Labor Union of a city that gives it prestige and strength. It is just what its members make it, and never will be any different.

Be a union man in principle as well as name. Attend your meeting regular. Insist on business being transacted according to the constitution, in a businesslike way. Forget all personal feelings you may have against any brother or brothers, during the progress of the meeting at least.

Remember that a story has two sides to it. Insist on hearing the other side before action is taken thereon.

Abide by the decision of the majority.

Keep secret and sacred all business transacted at your meetings.

Do not discuss union matters in gin mills or on the sidewalk.

Do not forget that there is an employers' side to the labor question.

Pay your dues promptly.

Do not be guided by the good fellow.

Vote intelligently on all questions.

Never use the union or try to use it for personal gain.

If these rules were followed it would be impossible for corporations and employers through selfish brothers to use local unions for their benefit, which, I am sorry to say, has been done in some instances in the past.

This report explains my former visits to Pittsburg, Pa., and Cleveland, Ohio, as it was the difficulties explained herein that brought me to them.

While in Pittsburg I found it impossible to attend a full meeting of Local No. 5 and the meetings of Locals No. 319 and No. 355, as I was busy on their meeting nights with the trouble that called me there.

Yours fraternally,

F. J. McNULTY,  
Grand President.

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No report will appear in THE WORKER from Grand Vice President Sweek of the first district until the November issue. This action is necessary so as not to hamper him in the work he is now doing in his district.

A full and detailed report will appear in the November issue, covering all work done by him during the months of August, September and October.

F. J. McNULTY,  
Grand President.

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## SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT.

I herewith submit the following report for the month of August.

The 1st found me in Dover, N. H., and after five days' hustling I succeeded in organizing a new local in that city, getting 80 per cent of the men. On the 5th I had arranged for a special meeting at Portsmouth and got four more new members. I can safely say that local is going to get right down to business. Saturday, after finishing up some minor details, I went to Haverhill to size up conditions there, then proceeded to Boston, having previously arranged for meetings of Locals No. 377 of Lynn and No. 259 of Salem. Meetings in either place were not attended as well in numbers as I would like to have seen, but there were sufficient members to get down to business. With a committee from Local No. 103 to act jointly with the other two

locals, plans were mapped out that will be bound to meet with success if carried out as intended. On the 10th I went to Hartford, Conn., a temporary injunction being granted against Local No. 186, and the minute my presence was discovered I was cited into court as a defendant. It was amusing to listen to the scabs who testified at the trial, men who one time belonged to Local No. 186, who were obligated and sworn to stand by the principles of the Brotherhood and who had participated in the meetings before and for a few weeks while they could bleed the treasury, then in return turn traitors, take the stand, show the measly cowardice born in them, stand on the pedestal of justice before God and swear against their fellow man, who has done only what they had been a party to themselves. Shame on the hypocrites! Even before their bosses they were shown up in a manner that warrants nothing to the bosses but the most base ingratitude and condemnation. I must not quote further on these parasites; I fear the ink from the pen would turn into blood. God hates a coward, and some day justice will meet them face to face, and I know they will scream with horror and pain. Again shame on them! I must not criticise the laws of Connecticut at this time, but will say that the members of No. 186 have not done a thing to have an injunction granted. They have been peaceable and law abiding; in fact, too much so to please me. But some of us know what injunctions are; we have been up against them in the past. They do not stop your breath or tie your hands and feet. My advice to the boys is still hustle. Work all around the injunction, and do not despair. If they will not let us work and live honestly all they can do is put us in jail and support us, and when they fill those places I am under the impression they will have to open the doors and let us return to fill up their empty coffers.

On my return to Boston I stopped off at Worcester and found all hands busy at work. I attended a meeting of signal men on Saturday and spoke to them upon the advisability of getting into our Brotherhood, and feel that most of the members are considering the matter most vitally, because they agreed to hold a notified meeting and invited me to address the full body on some near future date.

On Monday I went to Haverhill. The struggle here was a hard one. It took three days before I could get a man to sign an application. I got the usual cry, "We will join if they all go in." I am very much afraid if St. Peter opened the gate, granting free admission, some persons would refuse to enter and heaven would be without angels. But I kept right at them, taking in the cities of Newburyport and Amesbury, letting no man escape. I held a meeting on Saturday, and, while a fierce rain storm came, ten men put in an appearance and paid initiation fees. I then went to Nashua, N. H., and got after both inside and outside men. I worked hard and incessantly among them and held a meeting on Friday night, but enough did not show up to place a charter. The inside men proved to be a bad drawback in that town. I met Organizer Shields in that city and we held open meeting for all crafts to attend, but it was not a success, although we had a very good attendance of union men. It will be possible to place a charter in Nashua a little later. Saturday I went to Haverhill and organized new Local No. 470 and got three more new members. I then went to Portland, Me., saw the officers of Local No. 399, got the boys together on Tuesday afternoon at regular meeting and made arrangements to hold open meeting on the 6th. All hands seemed to be willing to take hold and try to make a success. They have got some good instructions, and if the advice given is followed out a good showing will be made.

I came to Lewiston, Me., on Wednesday and will do my best to place a charter in this city. I have several places in view to try my hand in and hope I will be granted the chance to do so. Many men I have met recently never heard of the Brotherhood, and it requires a little time to explain its aims and objects. Would advise all our members working on jobs in towns where there is no local to broach the subject as much as possible to all electrical workers they meet. I have met some of our boys who carry the card in Lewiston, but came from distant cities. They certainly are O. K., and are not here simply to enjoy the high wages and good conditions. I think the climate is such it benefits their health or else there are other attractions I have



not discovered. I am sure I will place a charter in this city.

I dare not report as I would like to on some matters but will simply say that the life of an organizer is not a happy lot at its best. Yours fraternally,

E. T. MALLORY.

Lewiston, Me., Sept. 1, 1904.

### THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT.

Closing my last report was in Philadelphia, where I was working among the non-union men. Met with some success, getting a few men to fill out applications and start to pay on same.

Made two trips to Chester, Pa., where the local was not doing any good, quite a few members leaving the city to work, and the ones that were left never did get together to hold meetings. After visiting all men who were in the city and getting them together, there were not enough to hold the charter. I issued traveling cards to all brothers in good standing and sent the charter, books, seal and some money to the general office.

Visited No. 299, Camden, N. J., with about all linemen in city carrying cards, but a couple of inside men who were not.

Went to Wilmington, Del. Held a joint meeting of No. 313 and No. 425, which was attended by most of the linemen in the city, but few outside men. Found the members of No. 425 were very dilatory in attending meetings and the feeling that existed at the meeting was that it would be better for both locals if they would consolidate, and I advised them if the members of both locals were willing to do so.

On the 18th I received a telegram from the grand president to go to Connellsville, Pa., where trouble was on. Left Philadelphia that night, arriving at Connellsville next morning, where I found the men back at work, having settled up the afternoon before. That night, with several of the brothers from No. 326, I attended a meeting of No. 161, at Uniontown, Pa. Had a very good meeting, and requested that as many members as possible attend a special meeting of No. 326 the next night, as I would like to have an understanding as to a settlement with the street car and light

company, as it involved members of Nos. 326, 161 and 379.

That night I had some trouble in getting a place to hold a meeting, as the Central Trades body was holding a special meeting in the hall about the Labor Day parade. Through the kindness of a member of No. 326, who offered us his office and shop, we got together. Stated my reasons for calling the meeting, as the committee which had made settlement with the company on a monthly basis had not had an understanding as to how many working days constituted a month. One of the brothers, refusing to work under the new agreement, had been paid off at the rate of thirty-one days to the month and would like to have a committee appointed and see if we could not get the manager to agree to twenty-six working days. A committee was appointed, one from each local, and with them I went to the company's office, but no one was in. We then called up the superintendent at his residence over the 'phone and asked for a ten-minute interview, but he refused, saying he was going out of the city and we would have to see him Monday. The committee then walked out to his residence and his wife said he was not at home. As we could not do anything we returned to the meeting, reported what we had done and asked that a committee be appointed, one from each local, and a brother living in Connellsville be instructed to call on the superintendent on Monday and ask him to set a time when he would receive the committee. This was done, and next morning I left for Philadelphia, stopping off a few hours between trains to get some mail I had ordered sent there.

Arriving in Philadelphia next morning, I attended to some business and left for New Brunswick, N. J., where I stopped to try for a new local. Found quite a few men, two carrying cards from No. 358 and a couple of ex-members.

On the 23d I went to Trenton, N. J., to attend a meeting of No. 29. Had a good meeting, only same old cry, members don't attend meeting as they should. Next morning I called on a couple of men who had come into the city, going to work for the telephone company. Gave them applications, which they promised to fill out and make a payment on Friday, which was pay day. Then I went back to New Brunswick

to hunt up some liners working for railroads; also some inside men. While there I met Grand President McNulty, who had been called to Philadelphia to attend a meeting of trades doing work on the government building in Harrisburg, Pa., and stopped off to see me. Together we visited some linemen; also some men doing signal work for a railroad. Had a talk with the foreman and he promised to meet us that evening at 7 p. m., but we failed to see him. Left New Brunswick, going to Newark. Attended meeting of No. 87. Not a very large meeting, as a great many members are working out of the city.

Saturday, with Brother Bramford, B. A. of No. 52, went to New York to meeting of No. 3, E. B., in regard to a job in Newark that is being done by a New York contractor, who has his men locked out. Sunday, with Brother Sheppard of No. 87, I visited some non-union men, and Monday morning went to the warerooms of the New York & New Jersey Telephone Company to see the bunch. Then met Brother McDonald of No. 87 and went out to visit men not members; also some in arrears.

Went to Elizabeth, Westfield, Crawford and Rahway. Met a few who gave us promises, and one gang working for the telephone company said they were linemen, but had only worked at the business since the last strike. Can judge for yourself what kind of linemen they are. Did not do any business with them, but a trouble shooter said he would join in a few weeks. Met linemen working for the traction company in Elizabeth, who are card men, but could not find the men in Westfield, as they were out, and when we would get to where they were supposed to be working they had finished up and gone some place else. Chased after them till 5 p. m., and, not finding them, returned to Newark, attending No. 52's meeting that night. Have a good local, with a good agreement signed up with all the electrical contractors doing work in and around the city. Have a little trouble on a job in the city just now, as the contractor has locked his men out in New York. Expect to have it straightened out in a day or so.

Spent my time in Newark hunting up linemen and cable splicers who do not belong and will not join unless all go in to-

gether, as the company has been firing all men who join.

Wednesday night I attended a mass meeting of all trades locked out in New York. Had a great meeting, about 2,500 being present, and the outlook is good for a victory if all trades stand firm, which I think they will do. All brothers should stay away from New York, as the fight there is being made against No. 3, and should they lose it will affect the I. B. E. W. all over the country.

While in Philadelphia I visited Nos. 21, 98, 240 and 287; are all doing good just now, and I hope same will continue.

E. P. ALLMAN,  
Grand Vice President.

Newark, N. J., Aug. 31, 1904.

#### FOURTH VICE-PRESIDENT.

On August 1 I attended a regular meeting of No. 27, outside men, of Baltimore. Had a good meeting, with good attendance. There were plenty of visitors from the other two locals of Baltimore, as it was my first visit to the city of the great fire since 1898. I met several of my old friends, but I did not find the city as well organized on the outside as I expected. Nevertheless they are in very good shape. I talked to several old men that went wrong during their last strike, with very little result. They all work for one light company, and most of them are getting the scale. The foreman said he had some \$2 men. They were not much good, but they were as good as any \$2 men he ever saw. Well, I suppose they are.

On the 2d I was at the local executive board meeting of No. 28. Had a good meeting and carried on in a business way. On the 3d I was at the regular meeting of No. 46 (cable splicers). Had a splendid meeting. They are a new local and their books were in bad shape, as the F. S. had never been instructed how to keep them. After the meeting the financial secretary, president and myself worked on the books until 12 o'clock, getting them straightened out, and I think things will go better with them in the future. Then the 4th was regular meeting of the famous No. 28. Had a rousing meeting; hall packed; quite a number from the other local present. I cer-

tainly like to see the different locals visit the other, as it shows we are working together. No. 28 has a business agent (Uncle George Reese) who is handling things up to date and you have to produce the goods before talking to him. They also organized a B. T. council while I was there, which was well attended. After organization they had a few on tap and all had an enjoyable time, and I trust the council will aid the different crafts in making Baltimore a good union city. We are also having trouble with the brass finishers there. They claim the assembling and hanging of all fixtures. We would not let them in the B. T. C., and I think, though, that we can put a stop to their taking our work.

On the 5th I went to Annapolis, Md. Had a good meeting there. About all the men in the business there carry cards. There is a big government job going on at the present time. From there I went to Norfolk, Va., on the 7th. I found things in bad shape there on the inside. There are a few old stand-bys that hold things together. We had a meeting on the 9th and the members thought if I would stay over until the 12th we could have a good meeting. After appointing a committee to go with me to see all the men in the business we adjourned. We had a good meeting on the 12th, which was well attended, and got several applications.

On the 11th I went over to Newport News, Va., and had a called meeting. Found that local in first-class shape, with everybody carrying the goods. On the 13th I left to go to Jacksonville, Fla., as they had been on a strike since June against the Florida Electric Company. After going there I found things in good shape. The men were all working, as the Postal Telegraph Company was building into town and gave ten men work. The F. E. Co. was not doing anything. It had three scabs working, two of whom we ran out of Savannah, Ga., last May. A committee went to see the F. E. Co. and it was anxious to sign up, but would not recognize No. 100 in the agreement. It wanted to ignore them entirely and make it with myself and the B. T. C. of Jacksonville, Fla. So for that reason it is still unfair, and all locals take notice and turn down all its work along the coast until you receive notice to the con-

trary, for they will certainly come across.

From there I came here to Atlanta, Ga., as I had called the convention of the southeastern states. All states were represented and we did a lot of business. While there are somethings that we cannot mention at present, I think much good was accomplished. We organized a district council while here and have elected an organizer (Mr. G. J. Foster of Atlanta, Ga.), who will act as an organizer, or general business agent, which I think will be a good thing for this district, and I hope those locals that were not represented will affiliate with the council and let us make a success of it, for only through organization can we expect to maintain what we have got. After the convention the home locals gave a smoker and several speakers were invited from the central body and we had several good speeches and some refreshments, and some of the Irish sang their songs, and in all we had a good time. We had tendered an invitation to all non-union men working at our trade and there were several of them present and we got several applications. On the 30th I was at the regular meeting of No. 78, inside men, and they are getting along nice for a new local, and last night I was at the meeting of No. 84, which was well attended. We had a good meeting, as we always have in Atlanta.

DALE SMITH.

Atlanta Ga., Sept. 1, 1904.

## FIFTH VICE-PRESIDENT.

(July Report.)

I left St. Louis on Puly 6 for Peoria, Ill., and arrived there July 7. I found the boys all out. After looking the situation over and conferring with the manager of the company, I advised the boys to accept the proposition offered and return to work. We had a meeting in the afternoon, and I explained the situation to them and left for Green Bay, Wis.

Owing to the serious illness of my wife, I remained with her until July 20. In the meantime I looked up the boys in that place and vicinity and made arrangements to reorganize there. I went from there to Appleton. Stopped one day in De Pere to see construction gang working. Spent two days

in Appleton, and went from there to Neenah and Minasha, where I spent one day. I found that there were not enough men there to hold a charter. Went from there to Oshkosh, where I spent two days. Then went to Fon du Lac. I found only two men permanently employed there, but learned that considerable work is to be done in the near future, so a charter may be placed there at that time. I made arrangements to that effect and came to Milwaukee, where I find considerable work to be done. The members here seem to have lost interest and need stirring up, and there are a good many men here unorganized.

In Peoria the telephone company is about to do some work, and the Knox Construction Company is building a traction line from Green Bay to Fon du Lac, Wis.; otherwise work is rather slack in the territory I have visited. At the present time nearly all of the men are working, and I have advised them to hold on to their jobs.

Wishing you success, I am, fraternally yours,

FRED L. WITTUS.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 31, 1904.

## FIFTH VICE-PRESIDENT.

(August Report.)

August 1 and 2 found me in Milwaukee, Wis. On the 3d went to Racine. While in this place I found a bunch working for the Milwaukee Electric Light and Railway Company, none of whom carries a card. I corraled them one at a time and talked with the men. Secured their promise to join in the near future. This is as much as I expected, as the men working for this company are fired as soon as they make application to the union, but I hope to be able to do something with them yet.

The 5th and 6th I spent in Kenasha. Got the boys together and gave them a talk; also got after one of their foremen, who thinks that he is a "lifer" and has dropped in arrears. From there I went back to Milwaukee and looked up the members of No. 83, but am sorry to say that there were not enough present to hold a meeting. From there I went to Beloit, Wis., and spent the 10th, 11th and 12th in that place. I found the boys in that place up against the Citizens' Alliance, which was attacking

them through the light company. I did what I could for them and gave them the advice wanted. The last union man left the employ of the company while I was there and a fellow was imported to take his place. I see by the papers that this "man" has disappeared very suddenly. The other work in that town is O. K. From there I went to Janesville and spent the 13th and 14th there. Met the boys and gave them a talk. Conditions are fairly good in that place. From there I went to Madison, Wis., and was there the 15th and 16th. Held a special meeting for the benefit of some who were in need of advice. The trouble that has been on in that town has quieted down and things are moving smoothly. I next went to Rockford, Ill., and spent the 17th there. From there I went to Freeport and spent the 18th and 19th. Found things in good shape there. Came back to Rockford and met the boys of Local No. 196. On the 22d I went to Belvidere and put the boys of No. 466 on their feet. This local was sadly in need of some one to set them right, as they were entirely at sea and had not as yet held a meeting. Came back to Rockford and did some work for No. 196. I then came back to Milwaukee and spent from the 25th to the 28th looking up the remnants of Local No. 426. The boys feel aggrieved about some things, but I hope to be able to bring them into line again. I again attended a meeting of No. 83. Took the chair in the absence of the president and held a meeting. I was then called to Chicago on the stock yards fight and have been here the last three days. The conditions throughout this district are good compared to other parts of the country, as work has held out thus far. I find considerable trouble caused by members refusing to deposit their cards, and wish to call the attention of such brothers to the fact that our constitution states that a card must be deposited if you intend to work there.

The situation looks very bright for the men out on strike, and if they can get the support they deserve from outside towns they are bound to win.

I find most of the smaller locals sadly in need of advice, and made it a point to map out for them the necessity of following certain rules as have been laid down for them. Union men in these smaller places should

realize that they can be of much assistance to the strikers here if they quietly boycott the products of the "beef trust."

Faternally, F. L. WITTERS.  
Chicago, Sept. 1, 1904.

### SIXTH VICE-PRESIDENT.

I arrived in Dallas on July 30. On Monday night, August 1, I attended the regular meeting of Local No. 188, which was well attended and several applications were received. On the 4th I intended to go to Local No. 69's regular meeting, but most of the members were out of town and we were unable to have a meeting. In going over the books I found that No. 69 was away behind with the per capita tax to the general office, and the books in rather bad condition. No one's fault but the financial secretary's. I called a special meeting for Sunday, the 7th, for the purpose of getting things straightened out and to elect officers to fill the vacancies that had occurred. In the meantime I notified all the members personally to be present, and we had a very good meeting. On August 10 I went to Fort Worth. Attended the regular meeting of Local No. 156 and found the local well attended and in good condition. I then went to Chickasha, I. T. Found Local No. 460 had come down to very few in number, and the few that were left had become discouraged, but I got them together and gave them various instructions as to how they should run the local and how to make out their reports. I think they will be able to pull through for a while, and then I think there will be work enough for the local to build up some in membership. I went to El Reno, Okla., on the 12th, but there were not enough men there that were eligible to membership to get a charter. On the 13th I went to Sayre, Okla. It did not take long to find out that there was nothing doing there, but owing to the condition of the road I was unable to get out until the 17th, when I went to Amarillo, Tex., where I found quite a number of men working, three of whom were very anxious to come in. They were repair men on the different roads out of there. I put in three days of hard work on the bunch working for the telephone company. Arranged two nights for

a meeting, to which all of them promised to come, but I failed to see one of them. One of them said when I approached him on the subject that he was afraid the manager wouldn't like it if they came in. They were getting \$40 per month, and I guess they were afraid they would lose it. On the 21st I went to Roswell, N. M., as I was told in Amarillo that the telephone company was doing some rebuilding and was working quite a bunch of men, but when I got there I found that the work was about completed and only a few men working. There were not enough men with steady work in the town to support a local. On the 23d I went from Roswell to El Paso, Tex. Arrived there on the 24th and found Local No. 13 in rather bad condition, as there seemed to be some feeling existing among some of the members. I found quite a number of brothers working there with cards from other locals in their pockets. I got after them and showed them that they were doing wrong by not depositing their cards. Most all of them that had their cards deposited them and those that did not have sent for them. There are a number of non-union men with the telephone company there, but I was unable to do anything with them. On the 25th we had a special meeting of Local No. 13, which was well attended. On the 29th I attended the regular meeting of Local No. 13, which was well attended. On the 30th I left El Paso for Fort Worth. Arrived here at 7 this afternoon, had supper and went to the regular meeting of Local No. 156. Found the local well attended, in good condition and all preparations made for a big time Labor Day.

J. P. CONNOR.

Fort Worth, Tex., Aug. 31, 1904.

### SEVENTH VICE-PRESIDENT.

Since my last report I have been busy attending meetings of locals in this city; also the meetings of the advisory board and the executive board of said locals. When I left Frisco some months ago the advisory board seemed to have everything well in hand, and, as far as questions of jurisdiction are concerned, they handled everything very successfully, but in matters of organization they have met some opposition from sources that were not expected; but things



are straightening out nicely now. As for those matters, it will be time enough to explain about them when the work is completed.

The executive board, at the meeting held at St. Louis, intrusted me to appoint a committee of three to try the cases of Brothers Yoell and Ludolph of Local No. 6, the committee to be composed of members of sister locals. Brothers Yoell and Ludolph had appealed to the executive board from decisions rendered by trial committees of Local No. 6. As there were appeals from Brothers Kammerer and Fisk of Local No. 6; Brother Bains, formerly of Local No. 283, at present of No. 151, and ex-Brother Black of No. 250 of San Jose, and Brother White, at present of Stockton, whose card has been held up by No. 77 of Seattle, I turned those cases over to the committee also. The committee is composed of three of the best-known members of the Brotherhood—E. L. Andrews of Local No. 61 of Los Angeles, chairman; W. G. Willits of No. 151, and Scott of Local No. 182 of La Cananea, Sonora, Mexico.

We have been holding court every evening since the 8th, excepting on the evenings on which Locals No. 6 and No. 151 met, and will be ready to give out the decisions in a few days.

Getting back to the advisory board and the work it has done, it is not necessary to offer any praise further than to say that the street decorations for the benefit of the Knights Templar, who meet here next month, is nearly completed, and there has not been any trouble between the members of Locals No. 6 and No. 151. I, in fancy, hear former members who have been here during the time when we had street decorations in the past, as they cast their eyes over this report, say "impossible," and follow it up by saying, "I don't see how they have managed to do it." To that question I would make answer that instead of getting into a mix-up on Market street the business agents go before the advisory board with their differences and they are settled according to the by-laws on jurisdiction, laid down at the last convention of the I. B. E. W. The locals are meeting at Electricians' Hall, at No. 35 Eddy street, for the last two months. No. 6 has rented the whole building, and No. 151 moved in to help them out. They have two fine halls, which are well furnished, and a billiard hall, which is used as headquarters. The first thing that attracts the attention of traveling mem-

bers as they come in the door is the offices of the business agents, which are side by side, but the thing that interests me most, and I think is the most pleasing feature of the whole thing, is to see the old "hickers" and the inside wire men battling at a game of billiards and swapping jokes about the time when they used to consider it impossible for them to ever come together, as they are at present.

The boys working in the car houses and in the shops for the United Railroads, feeling that they can get more support from the outside local, requested the advisory board to use its influence to bring about a transfer. The board did as requested, and No. 6, being willing to let them go in the interest of organization, and No. 151 considered that it would strengthen them as well as the car wire men, we will transfer them next week. There are quite a number of delinquent members on that system whom I expect to straighten up, now that their request for a transfer to the outside local has been granted.

Affairs on the coast have not been in an ideal condition since the strike against the Pacific States Telephone Company was settled; not on account of the slackness of work, but because there were so many new men put into the business. But the companies themselves are slowly but surely getting rid of those kind of fellows.

Here in San Francisco, where we have to drop a nickel in the slot before we get a switch, the company has found it necessary to get rid of them. If they did not the "scabs" would have all the money that was dropped in the slots and the company would have had to put on several more detectives to find out where the nickels were going to. The Huntington people in Los Angeles had a similar experience with the notorious strike-breaker, Burke, who came there from Texas. Billy Willits, now of Local No. 151, was foreman for the Huntington system, and because he would not work that kind of cattle was discharged by the company. Burke was then put to work in his place. Since then Burke has jumped across the line of the republic of Mexico. He had some thousands of dollars in his inside pocket that should have been in the company's treasury.

Faternally yours,

M. J. SULLIVAN,  
Grand Vice President, Seventh District.  
San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 30, 1904.

## REPORT OF GRAND SECRETARY FOR AUGUST.

No.	P. C.	Int.	Sup.	But.	Totals.	No.	P. C.	Int.	Sup.	But.	Totals.
1						85					
2	143 10	20 00			163 10	86					
3	483 40	30 00			513 40	87	22 80				22 80
4	18 60	2 00			20 60	88	9 00	2 00	16 00		27 00
5						89	4 20				4 20
6			2 00		2 00	90	18 60				18 60
7						91	17 70	4 00	1 00		22 70
8	10 20	2 00			12 20	92	6 90				6 90
9	150 00				150 00	93	3 30				3 30
10	49 70	22 00			71 70	94	6 00				6 00
11						95	12 00	4 00			16 00
12	7 80				7 80	96	19 50				19 50
13	20 40				20 40	97	2 70			1 50	4 20
14	72 60	6 00	5 25		83 85	98					
15	20 70	4 00	50		25 20	99	30 50	4 00			34 50
16	16 50	2 00			18 50	100					
17	60 90	8 00			68 90	101		2 00		75	2 75
18						102	6 60				6 60
19	5 40				5 40	103					
20						104	98 10	39 00	1 00		138 10
21	67 80		75		68 55	105	8 10				8 10
22	8 40		1 40		9 80	106	12 60				12 60
23	32 10	2 00	3 00		37 10	107					
24	55 10	2 00	50		57 60	108	12 00				12 00
25	13 50	4 00			17 50	109	5 10	4 00			9 10
26						110		63 00	10 00		73 00
27	42 30				42 30	111					
28	45 00	18 00	2 00		65 00	112	33 00	16 00			49 00
29	24 30				24 30	113					
30	27 60	2 00			29 60	114					
31	16 80		25		17 05	115	4 20	4 00			8 20
32	29 50	4 00			33 50	116	26 70	10 00	1 50		38 20
33	10 50				10 50	117			1 00		1 00
34						118	15 90	6 00	1 25		23 15
35						119					
36	64 80		1 00		65 80	120					
37	49 20	6 00	10 80		66 00	121	29 70	6 00	1 00	75	37 45
38	52 20				52 20	122	4 50				4 50
39	55 20			1 00	56 20	123	13 50	8 00			21 50
40	13 80		25		14 05	124					
41						125					
42	22 50	18 00	50		41 00	126			8 40		8 40
43						127	9 60				9 60
44	48 30	6 00	60 00		114 30	128	12 30	2 00	7 20		21 50
45	30 90	8 00	25		39 15	129					
46	4 20				4 20	130					
47	16 50				16 50	131	10 00				10 00
48						132	20 00		75		20 75
49	17 40				17 40	133	34 20	4 00		1 50	39 70
50	19 50		75		20 25	134					
51	6 00				6 00	135	7 80		2 00		9 80
52	32 70	4 00			36 70	136					
53	10 20	2 00			12 20	137					
54	10 80	4 00	3 00		17 80	138	8 10	4 00			12 10
55	23 10	4 00	50		27 60	139	19 20	6 00			25 20
56	26 40	2 00	1 00		29 40	140	15 30	6 00	2 00		23 30
57	48 30		32 50	75	81 55	141					
58	6 30		50		6 80	142	27 60	2 00			29 60
59	30 00	10 00			40 00	143					
60	12 30				12 30	144	30 60	4 00	50		35 10
61	53 80	2 00			55 80	145					
62	11 70	2 00			13 70	146	14 10				14 10
63	8 40	2 00			10 40	147	13 80	4 00	1 50		19 30
64						148	20 70	8 00	1 35	1 00	31 05
65	23 10				23 10	149	21 60				21 60
66	38 70	2 00			40 70	150	11 70				11 70
67						151					
68			1 25		1 25	152					
69	22 20	6 00			28 20	153	24 60	8 00	2 50		35 10
70	10 20				10 20	154	14 70				14 70
71	8 10				8 10	155	25 50	4 00			29 50
72	5 10				5 10	156			21 60		21 60
73	16 20	2 00			18 20	157	12 00	4 00	50		16 50
74	2 70		25		2 95	158	3 60				3 60
75	11 10		2 75		13 85	159	9 30		1 00		10 30
76	6 90				6 90	160					
77	41 40	6 00	1 00		48 40	161			1 00		1 00
78	15 00		50	2 25	17 75	162	13 90	2 00	1 00		16 90
79			2 50		2 50	163					
80						164	57 60				57 60
81	24 30	2 00			26 30	165	15 60	4 00		1 00	20 60
82	6 60	2 00			8 60	166	5 40	4 00	75		10 15
83	17 20				17 20	167	5 70				5 70
84	27 60		31 20		58 80	168					

## Report of Grand Secretary. - Continued.

No.	P. C.	Int.	Sup.	But.	Totals.	No.	P. C.	Int.	Sup.	But.	Totals.
169	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	253	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
170	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	254	17 70	.....	.....	.....	17 70
171	.....	.....	18 00	.....	18 00	255	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
172	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 00	256	90	.....	.....	.....	90
173	6 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	257	5 40	6 00	.....	.....	11 40
174	9 60	.....	.....	.....	9 60	258	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
175	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	259	7 20	.....	50	.....	7 70
176	20 10	2 00	.....	.....	22 10	260	3 00	.....	25	.....	3 25
177	3 60	.....	.....	.....	3 60	261	2 70	.....	.....	.....	2 70
178	.....	.....	18 00	.....	18 00	262	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
179	10 50	.....	.....	.....	10 50	263	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
180	.....	.....	10 20	.....	10 20	264	7 80	.....	.....	.....	7 80
181	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	265	18 60	10 00	.....	.....	28 60
182	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	266	24 30	.....	75	1 00	26 05
183	12 60	2 00	6 60	.....	21 20	267	45 00	.....	.....	.....	45 00
184	10 50	.....	.....	.....	10 50	268	2 70	.....	.....	.....	2 70
185	6 00	.....	2 00	.....	8 00	269	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
186	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	270	.....	.....	2 00	.....	2 00
187	11 70	.....	10 80	.....	22 50	271	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
188	12 00	.....	.....	.....	12 00	272	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
189	21 15	.....	.....	75	21 90	273	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
190	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	274	3 90	.....	.....	.....	3 90
191	11 40	2 00	1 50	.....	14 90	275	12 30	.....	.....	.....	12 30
192	13 80	2 00	.....	.....	15 80	276	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
193	12 60	.....	50	.....	13 10	277	4 80	.....	.....	.....	4 80
194	13 20	2 00	.....	.....	15 20	278	4 50	.....	.....	.....	4 50
195	3 00	2 00	5 40	.....	10 40	279	3 90	.....	.....	.....	3 90
196	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	280	6 30	2 00	.....	.....	8 30
197	4 20	.....	.....	.....	4 20	281	21 60	.....	.....	.....	21 60
198	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	282	80 70	.....	4 50	.....	85 20
199	43 50	4 00	.....	.....	47 50	283	49 50	8 00	75	.....	58 25
200	22 50	.....	1 50	.....	24 00	284	12 00	.....	.....	.....	12 00
201	16 80	.....	.....	.....	16 80	285	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
202	3 00	.....	.....	.....	3 00	286	3 60	2 00	75	.....	6 35
203	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	287	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
204	14 70	2 00	.....	.....	16 70	288	18 80	.....	50	.....	19 30
205	15 60	.....	50	.....	16 10	289	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
206	8 10	.....	.....	.....	8 10	290	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
207	43 80	6 00	3 45	.....	53 25	291	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
208	12 90	2 00	.....	.....	14 90	292	14 10	.....	.....	.....	14 10
209	11 40	2 00	7 45	.....	20 85	293	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
210	12 90	4 00	.....	.....	16 90	294	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
211	5 40	.....	15	.....	5 55	295	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
212	51 60	2 00	.....	.....	53 60	296	3 00	.....	7 20	75	10 95
213	22 80	4 00	33 00	.....	59 80	297	10 50	.....	75	.....	11 25
214	6 60	4 00	.....	.....	10 60	298	.....	.....	9 00	.....	9 00
215	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	299	21 00	2 00	30 00	.....	53 00
216	5 40	4 00	.....	.....	9 40	300	16 20	2 00	.....	.....	18 20
217	26 70	.....	1 00	.....	27 70	301	9 00	.....	1 25	.....	10 25
218	5 10	.....	.....	.....	5 10	302	16 20	.....	.....	.....	16 20
219	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	303	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
220	13 50	.....	.....	.....	13 50	304	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
221	5 70	2 00	.....	.....	7 70	305	2 70	.....	.....	.....	2 70
222	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	306	6 30	.....	.....	.....	6 30
223	6 30	.....	.....	.....	6 30	307	11 90	16 00	16 55	1 50	45 95
224	2 40	1 00	.....	.....	3 40	308	2 40	.....	.....	.....	2 40
225	10 50	.....	2 50	.....	13 00	309	11 40	4 00	.....	.....	15 40
226	5 10	.....	.....	.....	5 10	310	5 70	.....	.....	.....	5 70
227	40 20	.....	15	.....	40 35	311	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
228	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	312	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
229	2 70	.....	.....	.....	2 70	313	13 50	6 00	50	.....	20 00
230	5 10	2 00	15 00	.....	22 10	314	5 70	.....	.....	.....	5 70
231	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	315	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
232	16 80	.....	50	.....	17 30	316	12 00	.....	.....	.....	12 00
233	18 30	.....	.....	.....	18 30	317	60	7 00	4 00	.....	11 60
234	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	318	4 20	.....	.....	.....	4 20
235	25 80	26 00	75	.....	52 55	319	28 80	6 00	1 00	.....	35 80
236	4 20	6 00	.....	.....	10 20	320	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
237	13 50	.....	2 50	.....	16 00	321	9 70	4 00	.....	.....	13 70
238	5 40	.....	.....	.....	5 40	322	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
239	7 80	.....	.....	.....	7 80	323	2 40	.....	.....	.....	2 40
240	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	324	7 80	2 00	.....	.....	10 55
241	3 30	.....	.....	.....	3 30	325	12 60	2 00	1 00	.....	15 60
242	4 50	.....	.....	.....	4 50	326	7 20	.....	.....	.....	7 20
243	11 10	.....	.....	.....	11 10	327	2 40	.....	.....	.....	2 40
244	10 20	.....	.....	.....	10 20	328	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
245	.....	20 00	25	.....	20 25	329	2 40	.....	.....	.....	2 40
246	10 80	.....	.....	.....	10 80	330	3 60	.....	.....	.....	3 60
247	89 20	11 00	1 00	.....	101 20	331	19 50	2 00	2 00	.....	23 50
248	9 30	.....	.....	.....	9 30	332	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
249	5 40	.....	.....	.....	5 40	333	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
250	.....	.....	25	.....	25	334	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
251	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	335	8 00	.....	1 00	.....	9 00
252	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	336	3 30	.....	.....	.....	3 30

## 21

No.	P. C.	Int.	Sup.	But.	Totals.	No.	P. C.	Int.	Sup.	But.	Totals.
337			4 00	.....	4 00	411			7 65	.....	7 65
338	3 90	.....		.....	3 90	412	6 90	.....	14 40	.....	21 30
339	2 40	.....		.....	2 40	413	.....	.....		.....	.....
340		.....		.....		414	.....	.....		.....	.....
341		.....		.....		415	9 30	2 00		75	12 05
342	9 30	.....		.....	9 30	416	9 30	4 00			13 30
343	22 20	8 00	1 50	.....	31 70	417	.....	.....		.....	.....
344		.....		.....		418	.....	.....		.....	.....
345	14 10	2 00	21 50	.....	37 60	419	.....	.....		.....	.....
346	10 20	.....		.....	10 20	420	.....	.....		.....	.....
347	9 30	.....	8 40	.....	17 70	421	.....	.....		.....	.....
348		.....		.....		422	7 20	2 00		.....	9 20
349	2 40	.....		.....	2 40	423	.....	.....		.....	.....
350	18 30	2 00	1 25	.....	21 55	424	16 20	2 00	9 60	.....	27 80
351	7 00	.....		.....	7 00	425	6 30	.....		.....	6 30
352		.....		.....		426	10 50	31 00	7 25	.....	48 75
353	16 50	2 00		.....	18 50	427	3 60	.....		.....	3 60
354		.....		.....		428	1 80	.....		.....	1 80
355	8 70	4 00	70	.....	13 40	429	6 90	2 00		.....	8 90
356	53 80	.....		.....	53 80	430	3 30	.....		.....	3 30
357	4 80	4 00	15	.....	8 95	431	3 60	.....		75	4 35
358	20 70	.....	3 25	75	24 70	432	18 00	8 00	50	.....	26 50
359		.....		.....		433	5 60	.....		.....	5 60
360	6 90	.....	1 15	.....	8 05	434	19 40	4 00	10 00	.....	33 40
361		.....	25	.....	25	435	7 50	.....	1 50	4 50	13 50
362	12 90	.....		.....	12 90	436	3 90	.....		.....	3 90
363	13 80	2 00	70	.....	16 50	437	.....	.....	50	.....	50
364	5 70	.....		.....	5 70	438	.....	.....		.....	.....
365	3 00	.....		.....	3 00	439	4 20	.....		.....	4 20
366		.....		.....		440	3 30	.....	25	.....	3 55
367	9 30	.....	30 00	.....	39 30	441	.....	.....	3 60	.....	3 60
368	6 90	.....		.....	6 90	442	.....	.....		.....	.....
369		.....		.....		443	4 20	.....		.....	4 20
370		.....		.....		444	3 90	2 00	75	.....	6 65
371	6 90	2 00		.....	8 90	445	19 20	4 00	14 40	.....	37 60
372		.....		.....		446	4 50	.....	12 00	.....	16 50
373		.....		.....		447	.....	.....		.....	.....
374		.....		.....		448	19 80	2 00	.....	.....	21 80
375	2 70	.....		.....	2 70	449	.....	.....		.....	.....
376		.....		.....		450	9 00	.....		.....	9 00
377	8 10	4 00	50	.....	12 60	451	.....	.....		.....	.....
378	3 00	.....	25	.....	3 25	452	.....	.....		.....	.....
379	4 20	2 00	1 50	.....	7 70	453	2 70	.....		.....	2 70
380		.....		.....		454	.....	.....		.....	.....
381		.....		.....		455	4 80	2 00	50	.....	7 30
382		.....		.....							

Fraternally submitted,  
H. W. SHERMAN,  
Grand Secretary.

## REPORT OF GRAND TREASURER FOR AUGUST.

ITEM	AMOUNT	ITEM	AMOUNT
<b>EXPENSES.</b>		<b>EXPENSES.</b>	
Thos. Leach Org., 384, Muskogee I. T.	\$ 7 00	Per capita to A. F. of L., July, August and September	\$315 00
Death claim, No 437, Walter Hewston, Local Union 2	100 00	G. G. Hamner, safe	75 00
Death claim, No. 438, Bert Beaver, Local Union 62	100 00	Chas. W. Darr, legal services	15 00
Death claim, No. 439, I. N. Holder, Local Union, 301	100 00	F. J. McNulty, salary, August	166 00
Death claim, No. 440, Geo. A. Isaac, Local Union 200	100 00	H. W. Sherman, salary, August	166 00
Death claim, No. 441, Edw. White, Local Union 326	100 00	F. J. Sweek, salary, August	125 00
Death claim, No. 442, A. T. Miles, Local Union 104	100 00	E. T. Mallory, salary, August	125 00
Death claim, No. 443, J. Hanrahan, Local Union 160	100 00	E. P. Allman, salary, August	125 00
Death claim, No. 444, C. Negro, Local Union 254	100 00	D. Smith, salary, August	125 00
Death claim, No. 445, Chas. Pierce, Local Union 54	100 00	F. L. Witters, salary, August	125 00
Death claim, No. 446, F. J. Shultis, Local Union 247	100 00	J. P. Connor, salary, August	125 00
Death claim, No. 447, E. L. Litzines, Local Union 6	100 00	M. J. Sullivan, salary, August	125 00
J. Morrison, commissions on advertisements	152 70	M. K. Clinton, 4 weeks	72 00
Elliott Co., stencils	12 71	F. F. Brown	52 00
Whitehead & Hoag Co., badges	231 00	B. B. Goebel	44 00
buttons	142 80	B. H. Goldsmith	44 00
M. J. Sullivan, July expenses	88 00	A. E. Malone	40 00
J. P. Connor, July expenses	70 55	R. Kerns	22 00
F. J. Sweek, July expenses	13 55	Rent	30 00
E. P. Allman, July expenses	75 20	Janitor	3 00
D. Smith, July expenses	101 70	Mailing Worker	50 79
E. T. Mallory, July expenses	53 23	Postage	68 15
F. L. Witters, July expenses	36 87	Office supplies	2 25
F. J. McNulty, July expenses	43 95	Express	14 87
F. J. McNulty, August expenses	77 40	Telephone	4 50
H. G. Twomey, reporting proceedings of convention, Salt Lake City	134 55	Telegrams	10 80
F. O. Frick, reporting proceedings of convention, Salt Lake City	15 80	C. F. Sudwarth, printing Local Union supplies	109 30
H. E. Wilkens, printing Electrical Worker	996 00	C. F. Sudwarth, printing general office supplies	41 25
		<b>RECAPITULATION.</b>	<b>\$ 5,573 92</b>
		Amount on hand August 1, 1904	29,683 35
		Receipts for August	7,304 84
		Expenses for August	\$36,988 19
		Amount on hand September 1, 1904	<b>\$31,414 27</b>

Fraternally submitted,

F. J. SHERHAN,  
Grand Treasurer.**KEEP YOUR AGREEMENTS.**

All local unions shall be compelled to live up to all agreements, unless broken by the other party or parties, which fact shall first be ascertained by the grand vice president or the grand president, their decision being subject to appeal to the executive board (section 9, article 3).

Once an agreement is entered into by and between a local union and a corporation, contractor or an employers' association, it should be adhered to during its existence, unless broken by the other party thereto.

Good judgment should be used at all times when the question of agreements with

employers is up for consideration.

A reliable business man never violates an agreement, once he enters into it, even though he may get the worst of it. He puts up with it during its existence and is very careful that he does not get the worst of it if it is necessary to renew it. A reliable union does likewise; lives up to all agreements with employers to the letter. As a result of this business policy both sides have confidence in each other, and strikes or lockouts are never heard of between them.

If your local union came out victorious in a conflict with your employers your members should not walk around with a



chip on their shoulders finding fault with petty things that amount to nothing.

The late Mark Hanna once said:

"The practical result of a strike, nine times out of ten, comes from a misunderstanding or from indifference on the part of one side or the other, and it is generally on the side of the employer.

"An antagonistic spirit is aroused by a hasty word or a refusal to consider the situation.

"I have seen the two stand apart, each with a chip on his shoulder, the employer determined he will not make the advance and the workingman too proud to do it."

There is truth in every line of that statement. We should see to it that all chips are removed from the shoulders of our members who may carry them and burned in the fire of common sense. There are members in all organizations who are continually agitating on general principles. If they cannot find fault with anything in particular they do with everything in general. They never let a chance go by to let their fellow members know that they are built on fearless lines and don't care how hot the battle may be. They generally lay great stress on each word when telling of how much they have sacrificed for organized labor, what they have done for the movement, etc. You never hear them state how much they have caused others to sacrifice unnecessarily.

We must not allow such men to lead us into violating our agreements with our employers or they will have us in difficulty all the time. Remember, it is an easy matter to get into trouble and a mighty hard one to get out of it again.

We must never lose sight of the fact that it takes more than one to make an agreement, and each and everyone thereto has rights that must be respected.

Because Johnny, the good fellow, gets up at a meeting and states that Mr. Contractor or Mr. Corporation is guilty of breaking the agreement with the local that does not prove that such is the case by any means, and no action should be taken on such important matters until a thorough investigation is made by a special committee.

If your employer acts with indifference when you call on him in reference to his violating his agreement with your union

let him do so. Do not allow that to get you excited and act under the impulse of the moment. Endeavor by conveying to him a little common sense, if that is possible, that he should live up to his agreement. You must never forget that you are not there representing yourself, but your local union, thus placing more responsibility on your shoulders than rests on his (the employer's) shoulders. As you represent the many while he represents the few, you will find it pays to go slow in dealing with questions that may lead to a lockout or strike. Strikes are not welcome guests at any time for any organization, and should not be entered into until every means known has been tried to prevent it.

If you have been dealing with the superintendent and you cannot settle the difference with him, go to the manager, and from him to the owner or president. Be sure every official of the firm or corporation knows of the situation before taking final action. This procedure will help our cause if a strike becomes necessary, as you then have shown the public, which is the main factor in most every difficulty between capital and labor, that every means possible was tried by the union to prevent it and your union adhered to its part of the agreement. A one-sided argument is no use to anyone, as it is only a trouble breeder and will cause more discontent between employer and employee than anything else I know of. If the union has the best of it the employer is dissatisfied; if the employer has the best of it the union is dissatisfied.

In making agreements be fair. Insist on what belongs to the men you represent and be willing to concede to the employer what belongs to him. This is the only known solution to the great labor question. Where it is followed by both capital and labor strikes or lockouts never occur.

F. J. McNULTY,  
Grand President.

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By the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Geese at Lewes, England loses its only woman grave digger. On the death of her husband in 1879 she was appointed to carry on his duties at the Lewes cemetery. She was 76 years of age.

**REFORMERS.**

Reformers care little for the sneers or adverse criticisms of men, but go on their way working for their ideals and awaiting the time when their usually unjust critics become advocates. They are men and women who study human nature, who look for the cause and the remedy of social diseases, who will sacrifice their lives, if need be, in loyalty to justice and liberty.

When the lamp of liberty is veiled by crimes of despots, and the rights of man are being crushed under the heel of tyranny as they are in Colorado, then comes the reformer's "winter of discontent." But the winter is usually short; he sees rays of the summer sun bursting through the forbidding clouds, bringing tidings of a better, brighter day, full of joy and gladness for all mankind.

The Colorado miners, under the severest test that devilish ingenuity could devise, have shown to the world examples of patience, courage and fortitude that have earned for them a place among the great reformers of the world. While such men live liberty cannot die.

The strike of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers furnishes another ray of hope for those who are struggling for righteousness. The beef trust dictates the price to the men who sell them cattle; they dominate railroads; they defy the law and rob the public, and, not content with this, they wanted to rob their already underpaid "unskilled" labor. The unskilled laborers in an abattoir are the men who can put two hundred pounds of beef on their shoulder and carry it from place to place. This requires both strength and skill, yet the beef trust refuses to pay these men a wage that would keep up their strength. The trust managers evidently felt these poor, underpaid workers have no friends. Here they made a mistake. The laborers had thousands of friends, men and women willing to make any sacrifice in order that the greed of the trust would not force lower the already pitifully low wages of the laborers.

Organized labor in Colorado, in Chicago, everywhere, is composed of reformers, men and women who organize to better conditions, who believe that "an injury to one is the concern of all," and practice their faith by taking up the cause of the down-

trodden. They will make the fight against the trust that should have been made by the state. Organized labor fights for all worthy causes. Herein lies their power and ultimate victory.

**CAPITAL AND LABOR MUST UNITE.**

No man was created for himself. The most powerful man cannot say to the poorest man, "We need thee not." If a man be as powerful as Alexander and as rich as Croesus he cannot say to his poorest husbandman, "I need thee not."

If you journey to New York you will see one of those ocean leviathans at its dock, idle, quiet, without strength—a hulk. The crew, officers, stokers and scores of other humble workmen come aboard. The captain touches a button and the great thing glides into the water and rushes to the ocean like a monster of the sea, bearing its burden of treasure and men.

This is the union of labor and capital, and without this union the world must be like the hulk of that quiet, silent leviathan. All I have said goes to show the strongest man is weak without the help of his neighbor.

Whatever be your power, you are but a link in the chain of human society. Take the influence of the moon on the tides and its pale, white light that we receive as a blessing. Are not these but portions of the sun's rays? Every one should co-operate with one another and no one should stand aloof.

Cain said, "I am not my brother's keeper." If Christ had put forth that doctrine we would today be groping in darkness and the shadow of death. You are your brother's keeper, and he has a claim upon you. You cannot imitate Christ by performing miracles as he did, but you can perform miracles of grace and blessing which rejoice the heart of God, give pleasure to others and thereby bring more pleasure to yourself.

When you cause the flowers of joy and gladness to grow in the hearts of others you have performed the crowning miracle of a good life.—*Cardinal Gibbons.*

THE man who is willing to quit smoking to save money is the one whom tobacco doesn't agree with.

## INVISIBLE RADIATION IN ITS RELATION TO ELECTRICITY.

By HARRY S. COYLE, Local No. 33.

**W**ERE we to classify the discoveries of science during the four stages of social development we would have to arrange them in the order of visible and invisible.

Previous to the nineteenth century the world was not prepared for the conception of any theory relating to the invisible forces of nature, and if any one had the courage to express his views relative thereto he was immediately cast into prison, and perhaps slain, so man lent his energy to the study of the heavenly bodies and took long journeys over the distant mountains and down the great deep valleys in search of the prolific feeding grounds.

Tracing the history of man through all of these periods of adventure, we find that he learned much about the stars and the action of the moon upon the waters; so the science of astronomy was highly developed. Coming to our time, we find that the thread of science is in the fields of the invisible, and I fear that I would tire you if I would endeavor to name all of the invisible forces which are at work around us transforming the inferior and useless forms of life into higher and more serviceable forms, converting the inorganic and refuse matter of the earth into useful substances and giving life and energy to everything in the heavens, upon the earth and in the waters thereof.

Although the sun has been shedding its rays upon the earth for over two thousand years, it is only recently that man has found out anything at all about these life-giving rays, and it was a very difficult task for him to come to the conclusion that light itself is invisible; that force which makes vision possible is itself invisible!

Now we know that it would not be possible to obtain light from the electric current without the presence of a substance of high resistance in the path of the current; we also know that this same force which produces such a brilliant light is itself invisible, the light is not electricity any more than the light from the sun is, but it is the effects of the workings of the same invisible force. Whether it travels along a copper conductor or is transmitted through the ether, both require the presence of gross matter in their path before they will manifest themselves as light.

A few hundred miles from the earth there is perfect darkness—night is ever present, nor are there any manifestations of heat or of electrical energy. But there is motion; and this motion is capable under favorable conditions of appearing as light, heat or electricity. All power, whether electrical, chemical or otherwise, originates from the

sun in the form of motion. Whether this motion manifests itself as heat, light or electricity depends upon the frequency of the wave motion. We are positive that magnetic waves come from the sun by means of the to and fro or alternating currents. We can understand this theory better if we consider the action of the crystal prism. We speak of daylight as white light, but if a ray of sunlight be passed through a small opening and fall upon a prism it will appear on the other side in its seven component colors—violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange and red, all of the colors of the rainbow. This band of colors is called the spectrum. The unaided eye cannot see all of the rays that are dissected by the prism; certain vibrations of the air impinging upon the auditory nerve are recognized as sound, so extremely rapid vibrations of the ether falling upon the retina are interpreted as light, so the vibrations which produce the sensation of red are slower and longer than those which produce the sensation of violet, while the other colors of the spectrum are produced by waves of intermediate length and frequency. Beyond the violet we have rays of light of too great a frequency to be recognized by the eye, and below the red the rays of light are of too slow a frequency to excite vision. The ultra-violet rays, or the rays beyond the violet in the spectrum, are rich in chemical effects, while the infra red rays possess a high heating power.

Electricity and light being but different manifestations of the same energy, we are not at all surprised to find that the electric current contains similar rays which are invisible and will only manifest themselves through the agency of special substances. The cathode or negative rays are invisible rays of electricity which are made visible in a rarefied media. These rays possess the power of making all substances (in general) on which they fall brilliantly phosphorescent, and in the course of time red hot. The bacquerel rays and the x-rays are also invisible. While these invisible rays of electricity do not manifest themselves to us under ordinary conditions, they are nevertheless the most penetrating of any known.

Everything is transparent to these electrical rays. They are, however, obedient to the laws of radiation, which are no other than the laws of light, for these invisible rays of electricity are made visible by placing a fluorescent screen in their path. We are therefore able to retard the frequency of any of the invisible rays by means of a suitable medium, and the invisible thus becomes visible.

## L'ENVOY.

The sun, like a huge dynamo, sends forth its currents of heat, light and electricity, and the earth, acting as an electro-magnet, receives these electrical currents and nature uses them for a thousand and one purposes.

The invisible motions produced by the sun's rays becomes visible in the rapid movement of the trolley car. These silent and invisible rays make it possible to communicate instantaneously from one end of the earth to the other.

As yet little or nothing is known of these invisible forces which the sun has been sending forth for countless ages, but this we do know, that his beams are somehow entangled with life itself, for only in his presence are the fields and forests clad in emerald, the organs of regeneration made resplendent in flowers of every possible hue, and new beings spring into life at his bidding. It is only in the darkest regions that life is not.

Can you not see that the sum total of these forces gives us a world which almost mimics an intelligent being, with something to give, many tokens to bestow, forces whose powers are almost infinite to lend to those who will seek? And, believe me, an intelligent discrimination of rewards and punishments whose effect has been to glorify the good and to destroy the unfit.

## JOHNNY'S ESSAY ON THE HOG.

The hog is called a hog b'cuz he makes a hog of himself. It runs in the family. All hogs are hogs. The hog has two sides to his character, one of which is good to eat, and the other we can't so cordjully admire. As an article of diet the hog is one of the warmest friends of the human race that I know of. Most of him is good for food and the rest is useful in making sausages, bristle brushes, and other utensils. Nearly everything about him is palatable but his voice. The latter always seems to me as if it had kind o' soured. It is said that you can't make a silk purse out of a—er—h'm—lady hog's ear. I have never heard of any fool big enough to try to. As a citizen the hog is not so warm. His manners and instincts are gross in the extreme, and his sole ambition 'pears to be to eat from early morn till far in the night. When a man is dead he becomes the late Mr. So-and-so, and we say nice things about him. When a hog is dead he is pork, and pa often says: "Confound this pork!" When I eat too much pa calls me a pig. A pig is a hog's little boy. This is all I know about the hog.—*London Tit-Bits.*

You cannot expect the world to have a good opinion of you unless you set the example.

## LABOR'S HOLIDAY.

(From the September "Bricklayer and Mason.")

It has been the rule when writing on the subject of Labor's great holiday to recite the history of labor unions and to dwell in perfervid language on their struggles and achievements. Back to the days in the desert when dumb and brawny slaves raised and bedded the mammoth stones of the pyramids; thence to the brick fields of Menepthah, where the children of Israel were compelled to make bricks without straw; thence over roads built by its slaves and into the trade-union halls of ancient Rome; thence to the days of the guilds, with their many variations of form and purpose, and from these to the first of English trade unions, whose meetings were held in secret, and membership in which was almost included in the many capital offenses of that time—back through this labyrinthine passage of history it has been the fashion to carry the reader, that Labor Day might find him in the proper mood for its observance.

A sad history, and yet a glorious one, this story of the weak in their common efforts to resist the strong. It encompasses the history of man's industrial and social freedom, and from its pages might be written the account of the beginnings of his religious and political freedom. It is the text-book of civilization! There is no danger that it shall be forgotten.

But what of today?

All around us history is being made. There is that being done which, if we be not vigilant and ever watchful, shall take from us what we have obtained at great sacrifice and our movement set back many years. In our building we have evidently left something undone, for great as our movement is it suddenly finds itself surrounded by enemies in gigantic formation. They are pressing in upon us; every day brings nearer and nearer a titanic final struggle whose issue no man can contemplate with easy indifference. On their side are unlimited wealth, a subsidized press, controlled courts, corrupted legislatures and Pebaodys potential and active.

From the police captain who urges his men in time of strikes to club and spare not, to the judge with his ever-ready anti-labor injunction, and from him to the military satrap who declares "To hell with the Constitution!" there is an array of strength and influence that we cannot blind ourselves to. A wave of Parryism sweeps over the country. Wherever laws are made or administered there it breaks against the doors like an angry sea. Even candidates for public office, high and low, are silenced, and dare not speak a friendly word for those without whose millions of votes they cannot hope for election.

No need to go back, we reiterate, for history bids fair to repeat itself. Upward slowly through the centuries have we

climbed, and now we find that our progress is to be checked. Then why look back? Rather let us look about us, and then look upward and forward, and go on.

But enough. What is to be done? That is the question. It is plain that we have failed somewhere. We have raised wages, shortened hours, and in many other ways have raised the standard of living. But as American workingmen what have we done to protect our legal rights? What have we done to have a direct voice in the making of legislation? When in Congress have we had one who could speak for us, one of our own? And how many have we had in the state legislatures who wore the cap of Labor?

Wherever we have had need to ask for legislation, and that has been almost every day, our torpidity has obliged us to come cap in hand, daring to raise our voice hardly above a bondsman's key. Those to whom we have addressed our petitions, our memorials and our arguments knew that it was our votes that made them: but in their sleeves they laughed at our self-imposed helplessness. They knew that they could refuse us everything, and that when they should come again to seek our suffrages we would have forgotten. Coming they filled our ears with promises, and immediately afterward denied us the substance. For a time we waxed indignant and fumed and spluttered over what we were going to do; but those who deceived us knew us better than we knew ourselves, and so the farce has gone on with sickening monotony.

But bull-pen governors and courts that trample the Constitution under their feet in their hatred of us must be answered. The farce must end lest it become a tragedy. The political servitude into which we have led ourselves we must leave behind. The Israelites who quit the land of bondage had a Moses. Let him who has deceived us and comes among us again with fawning smile and beaming eye be marked that each may know him. And let all others of his kind who come asking our votes for the first time with promises quite as fair as his be not trusted. In this fair land of ours there are 12,000,000 workingmen, those who work with their hands. Are there not among all these men whom we can trust? Do they not feel as we do, work as we, and hope as we; and have not many of them proved their truthworthiness in hundreds of ways?

LET US ALL STRIKE—this time at the ballot box. While the opportunity is before us, and other striking would be as fighting the air. Rome was not built in a day, no more than liberty comes with wishing. While we have the votes, we are at present without the necessary organization and agreement to obtain the fullest possible return for them; but in many places this fall we can make our strength felt, and thus lay a good foundation. Here an enemy can be punished, and yonder a friend re-

warded. But through it all we must lose no chance to send to the legislatures men of our own kind. Not that kind of "Workingmen's Candidate" whom politicians set up as a decoy, but men whom we know to be clean and able; not parasites or fakirs of any kind.

If as American workingmen we make the most of the opportunity before us, we can then go on welding our forces into a great political power, conscious of its strength and jealous of its rights, and in a little time have not only personal representation in the legislature, but also upon the floor of Congress. This will not solve the labor question, but it will help us to fight off our enemies, who would solve that question by deciding it for themselves. They will rage against our taking any part in politics that may mean that we are no longer to throw our votes away, and they will send their agents among us to warn us against the "folly" of such course. But they it was who taught us this lesson. They have gone into politics, and in such thorough manner as to control and dominate almost completely. They are no longer satisfied with a "third house," although they still maintain this political asset. In their campaign against us they have not scrupled to employ every means of a political kind, and if we do not meet them squarely upon the political battlefield, where the contest would be more nearly equal, on the industrial we must fail. The time is here for us to act, not along old lines, but in the way outlined here. But if with a full consciousness of our position we are to be led like so many sheep to the slaughter, we should not cry out when we feel the knife.

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BECAUSE Dame Rumor says this officer or that member is dishonest does not prove that he is. The better way, especially in the labor movement, is to carefully watch all financial officers, investigate their accounts regularly, and then put implicit faith in them until it is proven that they are dishonest. When a trade union official deliberately proves recreant to the trust reposed in him he should be relegated to the ranks and kept there.

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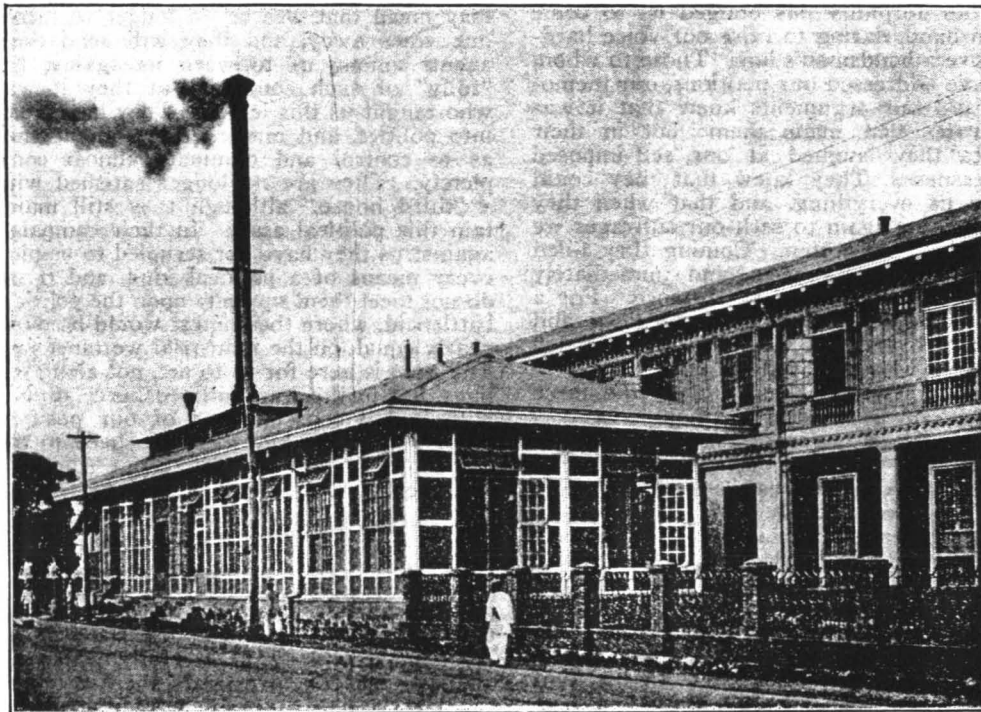
THE temptation to find captious fault with and undeserved criticism of others is habitual with a great many people, but why the habit is indulged to so large an extent is a mystery, as no one is the better for it. The ones who indulge this habit feel mean and sneaky, and those against whom unjust fault-finding is directed also suffer at least some mental torture. An occasional kindly word of appreciation and encouragement is a good investment which costs nothing and makes the world brighter and better.

## ELECTRICITY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

**A**N important matter in connection with progress in the Philippine Islands has recently engaged the attention of the War Department. This is the utilization of water power for furnishing electric current for lighting the city of Manila, for supplying street railways with motive force and for other purposes. Of course, the government will not go into the railway or manufacturing business, but it has been investigating the power possibilities of certain water falls in Luzon, and results so far are quite satisfactory.

successfully overcome and the undertaking be made a practical success.

The Botocan Falls, in the province of La Laguna, have also been investigated for the same power purposes as above mentioned. This source is furnished by the Dilitinan River. The minimum low water here discharged, determined by weir measurements, was 75.75 cubic feet per second. The height of the falls is 200 feet. The theoretical horse power is 1,700. Within a distance of about three and a half miles the head of water available can be increased by flume



POWER PLANT AND MACHINE SHOP, GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, MANILA.

The preliminary report of J. W. Beardsley, consulting engineer of the Philippine Commission, has been received by the Bureau of Insular Affairs. This report deals principally with the falls at the junction of the Caliraya and Lamot rivers. The falls are something of an Oriental Niagara, being 224 feet high, sixty feet wide and having a large volume, the force of which would be sufficient for all the mills, lights and street car power in Manila. The cataract is forty miles from the city; but notwithstanding this, and the fact that the water to be used will have to be forced under a lagoon, all engineering difficulties, it is stated, can be

and pipe lines to 800 feet, increasing the theoretical horse power to 6,800.

With two water falls at its service it seems that the city of Manila ought to get all needed electric current. At present this is supplied by steam-electric plants, and is used for factory work as well as for lighting. In the latter particular we cite here the last report of the Philippine Commission, which states that there are in the streets, public buildings and harbor 259 arc lights of 2,000 candle power, 15 of 1,500 candle power, and 1,550 incandescents of from 10 to 20 candle power. Total cost of this service was \$44,304.77.

The city has telephone and fire-alarm systems, and its electric street railway, begun less than a year ago, is near completion. The franchise for this was granted Mr. Charles Swift, of Detroit, Mich., and his associates in the enterprise. The road "gridirons" the city and is intended to furnish convenient and comfortable traveling facilities at cheap rates. The conditions in the franchise are, in part, as follows: "The fare charged by the grantee shall not exceed six cents in money of the United States, on a first-class car or five cents on a second-class car, for one continuous ride from one point to another in the city limits, whether it be necessary to transfer the passenger from one car to another during the ride, or not: *Provided*, That where a change of cars is necessary there shall be established a method of transfer not unreasonably burdensome to the transferred passenger." On cars running from the city into the country an additional fare of five cents on first-class cars and three cents on second-class can be charged for each two miles or fraction thereof outside of town.

The swift motion of the electric car should furnish something of a sensation to the Filipinos, who have been so long "poking along" in little mule or "pony-motored" vehicles. And, from the large population of Manila, the railway company should make a great deal of money out of its venture. There are about 221,000 people in the city. In 1900 there were 260,000. This fall off was caused by the return to the country of many who were driven to the city by war disturbances. Within the Philippine area of 832,968 square miles of land and water there dwells a population of 7,635,426. Of this number 6,987,686 are civilized or partly so, while 647,740 are wild and uncivilized. The island of Luzon alone has 3,798,507 inhabitants—as given in a recent census bulletin. The latter, in regard to Philippine land area, says: "Setting aside the immediate water space, amounting to 717,942 square miles, and considering the land alone the area is estimated to be 115,026 square miles, or 73,616,640 acres. Of this about 12,000,000 acres are private lands and over 61,000,000 public land. Of the latter 40,000,000 acres or more are forest lands, leaving about 21,000,000 acres available for agriculture. It is estimated that the forest lands (for lumber) are worth \$2,000,000,000.

Considering the great natural resources of the Philippine Islands, it is easy to see the advantages of an economical and easily applied power such as electricity furnishes when generated by water, or fuel. And in these islands the products of the rubber vine and gutta percha tree, which have so much to do with matters electrical, are found in abundance. The rubber producers are of

two kinds, one an evergreen, woody vine reaching a height of 40 or 50 feet and diameter of one inch or less. The bark is gray, with an abundance of milky sap, and the fruit 10 to 12 inches long, slender and having seed half an inch long. The other vine grows to a length of from 150 to 200 feet and is from six to eight inches thick. To obtain the milk the vine is usually pulled down and tapped, and afterwards, being unable to reach up and find sunshine, it dies. But the best way to get the full value of the vine is to cut it up in sections, dry it, and then grind it to powder. In the latter process the pure rubber separates from the woody mass and is easily collected.

The Manila of today is a big improvement on the city when first occupied by the victorious Americans. In speaking of the street car system there, a writer, in 1898, said: "There are two lines of street cars, one running along the Escolta and out through the residence portion of the city nearly to the English Club, the other extending from within Old Manila across the Puente de Espana, up the Rasario and so out to the suburbs. The diminutive cars are each drawn by a single pony, and the drivers give warning of approach by tooting on small tin horns." Speaking of streets and lighting, it is said: "The streets of Manila are wretchedly paved, or not paved at all. In 1893 they were lighted by kerosene lamps, sometimes even by wicks suspended in dishes of coconut oil. There were, however, a few poor electric arc lights along the river to enable steamers to make their moorings.

What Manila needs most are sewerage and water supply systems. Four million dollars have been allowed for these works, and in time they will materialize. The city has at present a water supply system, but this is inadequate and unsanitary. The supply is the same as was furnished under Spanish rule, and is pumped by four old-style engines into the Deposito reservoir from the Mariquina River. A unique feature in the new water supply system of Manila will be a natural reservoir made by a mountain gorge, the sides of which are marble cliffs. The ends of this canyon will be closed by masonry, and the basin thus formed will hold two thousand million gallons of water. This will be carried by gravity to Manila, a distance of fourteen miles.

When the water power above spoken of is utilized for producing current for Manila the government will no doubt substitute the water product for the steam-generated current that now moves the power outfit in its fine printing plant, not long established in the Orient. This plant is equipped with an up-to-date electric outfit and is turning out excellent work.



## ELECTRIC AID IN FIRE-FIGHTING.

By ION.

ONE of the greatest blessings electricity has conferred upon the world is found in its use in connection with fire-alarm systems. Today we have in all our large cities, and many small ones, fire-alarm boxes located at various points on city squares, and in electric connection with fire-engine stations; fire engines of the most scientific makeup; trained fire crews who wait day and night for possible calls to their dangerous duties; and it is only necessary to send in an electric call to have in a few minutes the modern fire fighters and the machine and other equipments at the number designated. At the same time the fire-alarm clock loudly strikes (and repeats) the number corresponding to that of the place of danger, and every one in hearing knows the location of the latter.

The evolution of the present splendid fire-

ginning of the second half of the nineteenth century. Even today there are a great many communities in America which retain the inadequate method of notifying the community by ringing a bell in some high tower or by blowing a steam whistle, the number of strokes or pauses indicating roughly the location of the fire. As late as 1865 New York city had a watch-tower system, under which a watchman, on discovering a fire or receiving an alarm, sounded upon his bell the number of the district; this was repeated by watch towers all over the city, and thus the whole community was warned.

In 1839, when the telegraph was in a crude condition, it was suggested for use in connection with fire alarms, and in 1847-48 an electro-magnetic apparatus was invented to operate with the striking mechanism of a church clock. This was the begin-



RELAY SWITCHBOARD, JOKER-BOARD, ETC., CENTRAL OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

alarm system began hundreds of years ago. But this is one of the inventions that did not "begin with the Chinese," for, strange to say, that peculiar (and early progressive) people have no fire-fighting system—except in cities where the white population is influential—and make little effort to save property in flame, unless invoking the aid of their gods can be called effort.

To quote from a recent census office bulletin: The electric telegraph was not utilized for fire-alarm purposes until the be-

ginning in this line; other inventions followed until now we have almost the perfection of fire-alarm systems. Absolute perfection would mean the connection of every house with a fire engine station by means of signal box, telephone, or thermostatic arrangement.

Two invaluable inventions in this connection were the automatic repeater—which made it possible to strike all the bells and gongs of a fire-alarm system directly from one street signal box without the intervention of an operator at the central office—and



the "joker," by means of which alarms can be sent directly from a signal box to nearest fire companies.

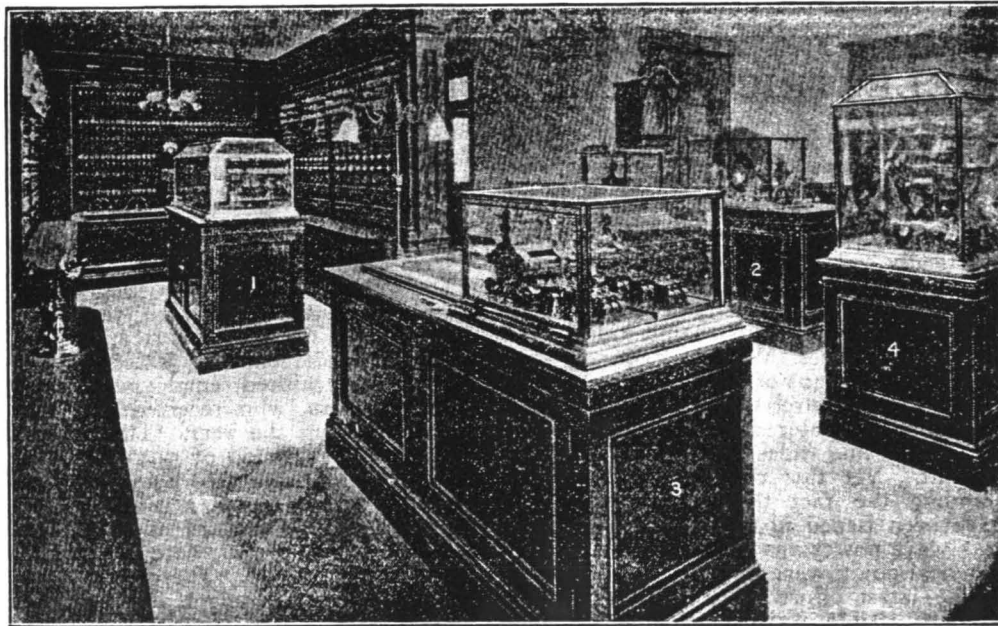
Now, as many years ago, the electro-magnet rings the alarm gong; and an electro-mechanical indicator in the engine house shows instantly when an alarm is sent in the number of the box from which it came. The fire-alarm central office electric outfit is an interesting exhibit. Here are seen the automatic repeater, automatic line-tester multiple pen register, manual dial transmitter, relay switchboard, joker board, working switchboard and other things.

In the fire-alarm circuits are inserted galvanometers, the readings of which can be taken at the board to show that the batteries are up to the electro-motive force required for signal transmission, and also to indicate

the gravity, or sulphate of copper, primary cell type. For some years past the storage battery has been supplanting the primary in some cities, and is a great deal cheaper. It is said that the battery equipment is hardly large enough to warrant the expense of an independent plant, and the usual practice is to connect the batteries with the local central power station, thus obtaining the needed current supply. Many central fire-alarm stations, to be always sure of sufficient electric force, keep in reserve one or more sources for supplying this.

Concerning wireless telegraphy and the fire alarms, the writer will further quote here—at length—from the census bulletin mentioned above:

"A scheme for the use of wireless telegraphy in fire-alarm signaling apparatus has



AUTOMATIC REPEATER, LINE TESTER, PEN REGISTER, AND DIAL TRANSMITTER,  
FIRE ALARM HEADQUARTERS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

the electrical conditions of the circuits themselves, giving notice of any breaking or grounding. The central office apparatus includes a relay in each circuit from the signal boxes; each relay has a multiple pen for automatically and permanently recording the alarms received, and an annunciator, so arranged that the opening of the circuit causes the electro-magnet drop to fall, disclosing the number of the circuit affected.

The repeater in the central office is usually provided with a locking mechanism by means of which all the armatures of relays of fire-signal box circuits, except that on which the alarm has come in, are locked, so that they cannot respond to any new alarm that may be sent in during the transmission of the first alarm; thus confused signals are avoided. The battery used in this work is

been suggested by Signor Mollo, chief of the fire department of Naples, Italy, and others. M. Emile Guarini has worked out a plan for the equipment of fire engine houses and numerous buildings at Brussels, Belgium, but at the time of this report it is not known whether the system has been put in operation.

"The idea is to utilize thermostats for alarm purposes. The rising of a column of mercury, closing the circuit, energizes an electro-magnet, which in turn attracts an armature and releases a disk revolving by means of a spring motor. Each disk has notches cut on its periphery at such distances that they represent arbitrarily, in code, the number and location of the building. When the disk revolves, its periphery projections make and break a primary cir-

cuit, setting up alternating current in the secondary coil, which in turn energizes an oscillator system, sending out into space the waves which represent the message. The waves are received on a long serial wire raised vertically at the fire engine house and are again converted into oscillations in the resonator circuit, so that the coherer is affected in the usual way, the filings in the coherer being made to close the circuit as the waves come in, and being decohered by the tapper in the relay circuit; the message thus received is recorded on the tape of the register for the local circuit.

"This system embodies some of the important features of the village and automatic systems. At the same time, as a wireless system cannot detect the source of a signal, serious difficulties would appear to stand in the way, and the opportunities for

malicious interference might be greatly increased, unless some means could be devised to protect the receiving apparatus at the engine house against receiving wireless signals originating elsewhere than at the scene of fire."

There are electric fire-alarm systems in all the states and territories of this country, the whole number being 764, of which Massachusetts has 106—the largest number—and New York 71. Six states and territories—Arizona, District of Columbia, Delaware, Idaho, Nevada and Utah—have one system each, while others run from two in Arkansas to 57 in New Jersey. The overhead wire mileage of these systems (for the whole country) is 28,202; underground, 11,433; boxes or signal stations—signaling, 37,739; annunciating, 93.

## ELECTRIC POWER IN THE UNITED STATES.

**W**HEN one considers the various means of getting electric power it is to be wondered why this force, so easily transmitted, should not be in use in hundreds of places where it is now practically unknown. It can be gotten by heat process from all kinds of fuel; from the sun's rays, by solar engines; from chemicals; from water falls, dams, tidal rivers and other sources. Water, of course, offers the cheapest means of obtaining electric current, and this source is abundant. It is easy to "harness" water falls for this purpose, but harnessing tides and waves is more difficult. Yet this can be done, notwithstanding the fact that numerous patents have been issued in this interest—for tidal and wave-power machines—which, from a practical point, were of little value.

The latest effort in this line is a combination of tide, wave and hydraulic motor. Mr. W. L. Walter, of Pontiac, Mich., is the inventor, and has recently been experimenting with the apparatus on the Potomac river. The motor, it is said, can be mounted between scows anchored in stream and carrying necessary machinery housing on deck. The apparatus produces electric current, as is seen by incandescent lamps which it carries. But whether a large working model will produce results in direct ratio is not yet known to the public. However, a company has been organized to bring out the invention, and there seems to be something in it. It is said the capital of this company is \$15,000,000.

So the time may come when the tidal and wave electric producing machine will compete with water-fall power. At present the latter employs 1,390 wheels, 1,308 private and 82 municipal stations. The aggregate horsepower concerned is 438,472, ranging from 500 to over 1,000 H. P. per plant.

Considering natural (water) resources, this is not a very fine showing.

Let's see about all kinds of plants. From latest data on this subject—for light and power stations—we find that there were 3,620 central electric stations in operation. The cost of their construction and equipment amounted to \$504,740,352. The gross income for the year reported was \$85,700,605, and total expense \$68,081,375. These stations furnished employment to 23,330 wage-earners, who received \$14,983,112 as wages during the year. The power plant equipment consisted of 5,930 steam engines with 1,379,941 indicated horsepower, and, as mentioned, 1,390 water wheels. The generating plants consisted of 12,484 dynamos of every description, with a stated horsepower of 1,624,980. There were 815 plants under municipal control, and their construction and equipment cost \$22,020,473. They gave employment to 2,467 wage-earners and paid \$1,422,341 in wages. In both private and municipal stations engineers form the largest class of wage-earners here enumerated, their number being 4,587, or 19.7 per cent. of the total average, and their wages \$3,259,870, or 21.8 per cent. of the total wages reported.

From the report on this subject it is gathered that the average kilowatt hour output of current per day for all stations is 6,814,074 and the total for the year 2,453,502,652. The horsepower hours of current average per day is 9,097,796 and total for the year 3,270,162,309.

### LAMPS.

The total number of arc lamps in the United States, exclusive of those of isolated plants, is estimated as something over 419,560. The total annual income derived from arc lighting of every description, excepting

the isolated ones, is \$27.408,708, giving an average of \$65.33 per lamp.

Estimates in electric lighting connections include incandescent lamps, of which there are over 16,616,590 reported for stations operated under private ownership. Of this number 16,243,853 are used for commercial or other private lighting, and 372,740 for public lighting. Of 1,577,451 lamps reported for municipal stations, 1,494,531 are used for commercial and other private lighting, and 82,920 for lighting streets, parks and other public places. The total number of all other candle-power incandescent lamps, 2,061,534, is composed of small lamps of from 4 to 8 candle power, used for advertising and decorative purposes, and of a comparatively small number of lamps of high candle power, such as 50-candle power. It is estimated that the equivalent in 16-candle power lamps would be about half the number, or 1,030,767. Doubling the number of 32-candle power lamps in order to reduce them to a 16-candle power basis, and including the incandescent lamps reported by electric railway companies, we have an aggregate equivalent of 19,171,544 as the number of 16-candle power incandescent lamps in the United States. The annual income from these lamps is reported as \$48,222,108, or \$2.52 per lamp.

#### A GRASPING MINISTER.

"Have you a good minister?" asked a summer visitor of a rural resident in New England.

"Waal, he would be ef he warn't quite so graspin'."

"How does he show that he is grasping?"

"Waal, last winter when we gave him a donation party, an' carried him a lot o' veg'tables an' other truck, an' forty dollars in money, he warn't willin' that the money should go on his salary."

"But I suppose he doesn't get a very large salary."

"Waal, purty fair—a hundred and fifty dollars a year."

THE habit of depending on someone else is the chief cause of fear and uncertainty in every walk of life. Fear is the worst enemy of progress. It strews obstacles in all the roads to advancement and bars the gates to improvement with hindrances that might be overcome by prompt deciding. Some trades unionists shirk responsibility and avoid deciding pertinent questions that arise from day to day, but that isn't the right way. Men, be fearless, be just, and the world will be with you.—*Exchange*.

Patience and resignation are the pillars of human peace on earth.—*Young*.

#### WISE WORDS.

Goodness is beauty in its best estate.—*Marlowe*.

There is little to inspire in a spire with a debt on it.

Begin your web and God will supply you with the thread.

The best doors to enter are those that open with a push instead of a pull.

The cement with which the hearts of mankind are united is love.—*Stevens*.

Swallowing diamonds has been the cause of much spiritual indigestion.—*Ram's Horn*.

Don't forget that other people feel about as little interest in your troubles as you do in theirs.

Men will wrangle for religion, write for it, fight for it, die for it; anything but live for it.—*Colton*.

I would much rather that posterity should inquire why no statues were erected to me than why they were.—*Cato*.

"Virtue reaching to its aims," "furthering and pursuing," this is the way to paradise. Meanwhile, for every angel's blessing we must wrestle still.—*J. H. Clifford*.

I oppose, as I would every useless fear in man, the lamentation that the feelings grow old with lapse of years. It is the narrow heart alone which does not grow, the wide one becomes larger.—*Jean Paul Richter*.

Prayer is the greatest thing in the world. It keeps us near to God—my own prayer has been most weak, wavering and inconsistent, yet has been the best thing I have ever done.—*Samuel Chapman Armstrong*.

If there be a God, He must hear you when you call to Him. If there be a father, he will listen to his child. He will teach you everything. But I don't know what I want. He does; ask him to tell you what you want.—*George MacDonald*.

#### SHE SPOKE TOO LATE.

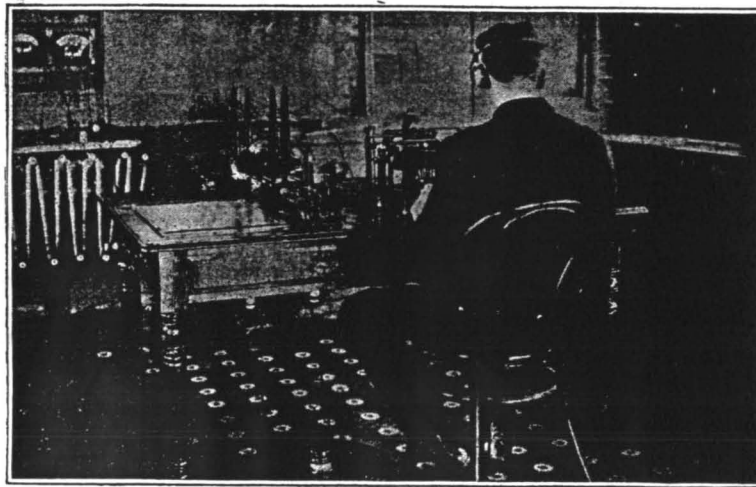
A lady in Brandford hired two men to help her in house cleaning. "Will you do the picture frames?" said she. "Yes," answered one of the men, "and if you could get us some whiskey, why, it's the finest thing to clean them with." "Oh," she answered, "if whiskey will clean them I will send down a bottle; I have some, and you may try it." The men washed the frames with soap and water, and of course drank the whiskey. When she saw the frames bright and glittering she remarked: "And so whiskey did it? I came very near throwing that whiskey away. I bathed Fido in it before he died, you know."—*The Million*, Haverhill, Mass.

## ALL GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE WIRELESS TELEGRAPH STATIONS. BIG BOOM AT HAND.

**E**VIDENTLY the United States government is going very largely into the business of wireless telegraphy. The board appointed by the President to consider this interest in the government service has made a report which suggests the "big business" idea, and which is of much concern to electrical workers and others. The facts set forth—progress of this feature of electrical communication, etc.—are rather surprising, considering recent beginnings of wireless methods. The matter of interference and the national defense are particular features in the report, and it is very probable that if this country goes to war again there will be less trouble in keeping secret war news from being caught by the instruments of outside business parties than has been the case in the present war in the East.

The Agricultural Department has experimented largely in the wireless telegraph field and has established two stations for this work. The Navy Department has twenty shore stations and will soon have ten more. In addition to these it is proposed to establish at an early date fifty more on shore. This department has entered into contract for the equipment of long-distance stations at Key West, Guantanamo, points to be determined in Porto Rico and on the Panama canal zone, and Pensacola. Communication from any one of these stations to ships at any points between it and a communicating station is to be established whenever occasion for such arises.

Twenty-four naval ships have already been equipped with wireless outfits, and ten others will soon be thus furnished. It is pro-



FESSENDEN SENDING APPARATUS.

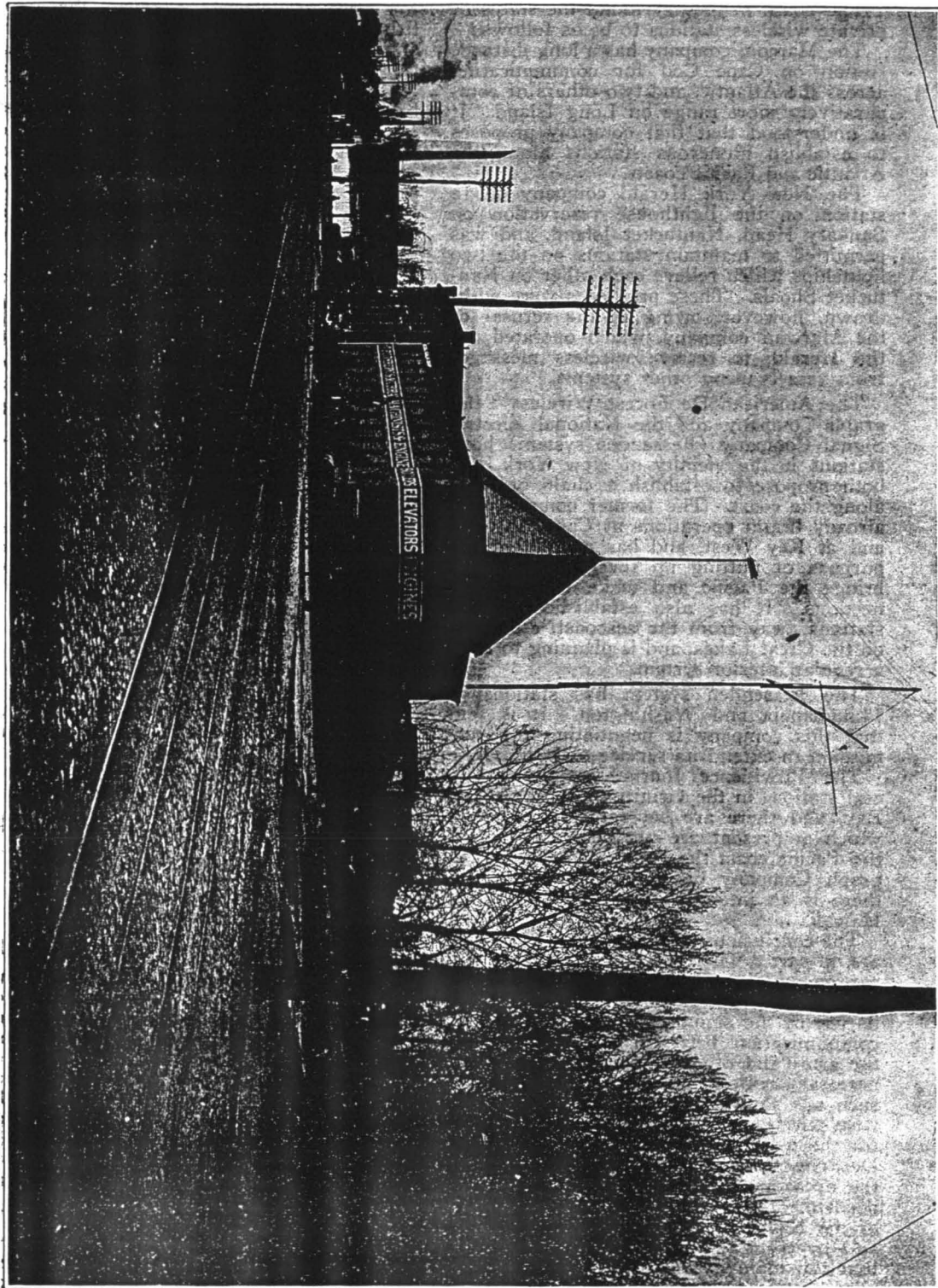
Concerning the status of government wireless telegraph stations the following information is given:

The Department of Commerce and Labor has established no stations, but permission has been granted to other departments to erect ten on lighthouse reservations and on Nantucket Shoal lightship and its relief. The army has operated six stations and is preparing to install two in Alaska. Four other army stations have been proposed, but for two of these the chief signal officer thinks the proposed naval stations in the same localities, if available, would make duplication unnecessary. The army also has one portable train for use in maneuvers or for other military purposes.

posed to equip sixty-eight others after the tests of the various systems of wireless telegraphy have been made by the board which has been conducting this work. This will make the number of naval vessels prepared for telegraph work 102. One torpedo boat wireless outfit has been ordered for trial. If this apparatus is successful a number of torpedo boat destroyers and small gunboats may also be equipped. With these small vessels provided with wireless apparatus there would be about 200 naval message stations ashore and afloat.

The Treasury Department, while having under consideration wireless installations for the life-saving service and the revenue marine service, has established no stations,

FESSENDEN WIRELESS STATION, WASHINGTON.





but has relied on a leased commercial wireless system.

The board of inquiry found the status of private wireless stations to be as follows:

The Marconi company has a long-distance station on Cape Cod for communicating across the Atlantic, and two others of comparatively short range on Long Island. It is understood that that company proposes to establish numerous stations along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

The New York Herald company has a station on the lighthouse reservation on Sankaty Head, Nantucket Island, and was permitted to maintain stations on the two lightships which relieve each other on Nantucket Shoals. These privileges were withdrawn, however, owing to the refusal of the Marconi company, which operated for the Herald, to receive wireless messages from vessels using other systems.

The American De Forest Wireless Telegraph Company and the National Electric Signal Company (Fessenden system) have stations in the vicinity of New York, and both propose to establish a chain of them along the coast. The former company has already begun operations at Cape Hatteras and at Key West, and has announced the purpose of putting up several stations to bridge the Pacific and make foreign connections. It has also established several stations away from the seacoast, especially on the Great Lakes, and is planning to have a regular interior system.

The Fessenden system has stations in Philadelphia and Washington. It is said that this company is negotiating for permission to extend its service to Bermuda.

The Providence Journal maintains several stations in the vicinity of Narragansett Bay, and there are several other systems which at present are not very active. On the Pacific coast the Pacific Wireless Telegraph Company has several stations, and there is an interisland system operated in Hawaii.

The conclusions of the investigating board are, in part: That wireless telegraphy is of paramount interest to the government through the Navy Department, and that its use by the signal corps of the army for communication between military posts of the army and other necessary links will be necessary both in peace and war, and that such use shall be unrestricted; that coastwise wireless telegraphy is not a necessity for the work of the weather bureau of the Department of Agriculture, provided that the necessary meteorological data for that department can be collected by the stations of the Navy Department from ships at sea and by them sent to the weather bureau; that the maintenance of a complete coastwise system of wireless telegraphy by the Navy Department is necessary for the efficient and economical management of the fleets of the United States in time of peace

and their maneuvering in time of war; and, finally, that the government must take the necessary steps to regulate the establishment of commercial wireless telegraph stations among the states and between nations.

One of the chief recommendations of the board is for the establishment by the War Department of a complete coastwise wireless system covering the entire coast of the United States, its insular possessions and the Panama canal zone.

#### NOT A UNION MAN.

"Hello, Jack, when does the union meet?"

"Next Monday night. Why?"

"Oh, I got fired on that job I had and I am going up to the meeting and make a kick, for I know that the union can get me back and no one else can, for when I got that job about a year ago I got it through the union."

"Well, Bill, I have not seen you up to the meeting for about a year."

"No, I was never up there but once, and that was when I joined, and I just joined to get that job, as I could not get it unless I was a union man. I think I will go over to the secretary and see if I can't get reinstated for a dollar or so, so I can get my job back again, but if I was sure that the union would get it back for me I would not mind giving \$5 to get reinstated."

Bill goes and sees the secretary. The secretary asks him why he never came up to the meetings and why he never paid his dues when he was notified of being delinquent. Bill gives all kinds of excuses and hard luck stories but he finds out that it was the union that got him fired because he was not man enough to attend meetings and keep in good standing with the union, and we would advise him to go to some employment agent and buy a job, as the union has not got any jobs to sell, but will find work for all of their good, true, principled members.

It is not hard to find different local unions that have small attendance at their meetings, and it is not hard to find members of that same local who do not attend meetings regularly, but stand around on the street corners and kick about what was done at the meetings, and many times go so far as to say a certain one or few are running the meetings. Well, someone has to attend and express your views and vote in the hall the way you should, instead of expressing it on the street corner, you would be doing some good for our cause.

Remember, you should not kick about what your brother does when you could have attended the meeting yourself, if you wished, but do not have interest enough in it to do so. The meeting hall is the place to express yourself, not the street corner. Why is it that you never see some people at your

meetings only when they have some trouble of their own, such as being discharged, wages cut, or something like that? Can anyone tell? Well you will find cases just like this, and thousands of them, too, and if you talk to one of these brothers he will say: "Well, I am a member of Local So-So and they must protect me. I don't go to meeting for some reason or other (he will give you), but I pay my dues just the same." Well, why does he go to meetings when he gets into trouble and not any other time? Can't anyone tell? Yes, because he is in trouble and wishes the union and brothers present to find some way to help him out. Something that he is not willing to do for them, for he is not present at the meeting to help anyone out who may have any trouble just at the same meeting that his trouble occurs. Brothers, remember that just by you paying dues is not all that is required by a man to make him a good Brotherhood man. He should always attend the meetings and give his opinion on matters if he sees it different from the rest and do his share of committee work cheerfully with those who were appointed with him and always be willing to abide by the majority vote of the union, whether it is as you see it or not. Many local unions do not have strict enough rules to govern their members, and in these cases we find some of the good, faithful ones working all their spare time for the union, and no doubt bringing about good results and in the absence of any rules to govern the thing as they are doing, you will find some one at the meeting who does not like what has been done and he will get up and kick and abuse the willing brothers for what they have done, when he will not do anything to help the union along on these same lines. It is the old saying in all local unions that the ones that does the most and hardest work for the union is the one that gets the most kicks and abuses from all sides. But this does not discourage the good, old faithfuls, who enjoy working in the interest of the union first, last and all the time. But

each local should make a law to cover all cases as near as possible. They should give each member a special duty to perform, and then see that he does it, and if he does not, then fine him; do not discharge him, for we want all of our craftsmen in our Brotherhood, and we want to build up both its membership and good workmen, and the way to do it is to get all our craftsmen in our folds and teach them better trade rules to work by, and by so doing it will be much easier for all. For instance, many times we see different committees spending time and doing hard work to try to get our men on jobs where they have never been before, and probably where the company is not very friendly to our cause, and then find the men not treating the jobs right or probably quitting without giving any one notice, so that another one of our brothers could get the job. How many cases like this have you seen? Too many, I suppose, for your union's good, and the reason these things occur is because the men themselves who do this way don't care for anyone but themselves. Now, every local should have a law, and enforce it, that a man could not quit a job of his own accord unless he has notified the union, say, twenty-four hours in advance. And in cases where the local union has a business agent or employment officers they should get their jobs through them, and if they get a job through another source they should notify them at once. The sooner each local gets strict laws governing its members and disciplines those that do not observe them the sooner we will reach what we are looking for, "shorter hours and better pay," and a card in our Brotherhood to be a recommendation of a good workman and for a position. Respect your union and its laws, and always be willing and ready to help it whenever it needs it, and you will soon have a local union that the unfair employer can't pick flaws in and all employers will recognize it. —*International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen's Magazine.*

## THE HEART OF THE LABOR QUESTION.

This picturesquely rugged and very able exposition of the labor question is the work of Warren A. Reed, a typical son of New England, who has for years earned his living sometimes as a day laborer on western railroads but mostly as a western farm hand, and who has evidently found that

hard laboring is not necessarily incompatible with clear thinking. Mr. Reed delivered his address before the Peoria (Ill.) Sunday Lyceum, which meets in the Council Chamber of the City Hall every Sunday afternoon at half-past two. We reproduce it from the *Peoria Star* of March 3, 1904.

Any man who will look around him will notice this fact, that as a rule the people who do the hardest and the most disagreeable and the most necessary work in the world are the people who get the least to

eat and the least to wear and live in the poorest houses. Now, when we take the fact into account that labor produces all wealth it must be evident to anyone who has a decent heart and even a thimbleful of

brains that there must be something radically wrong with an industrial system that would produce such a state of things. A great many people seem to think that when a final solution of this problem is found we shall have a sort of patchwork affair. They say that it will be found that no one faction or school of thought has got all of the truth.

Now, I take an entirely different view of this problem. I became convinced a good many years ago that everything in this universe was governed by fixed and unchanging law. I am, of course, referring to the laws of nature and not to the statute laws enacted by man. And, of course, I then became satisfied that political economy was no exception to the rule. It seems to me it ought to be evident to any man who possesses a logical mind that when we have discovered the true philosophy that it must be one where the different parts of it would fit together and mutually bound each other; that there would be nothing lacking or nothing left over, for truth cannot be discordant. The truth is, this problem is similar to a problem in mathematics. We can prove addition by subtraction and multiplication by division.

I put in two months' time studying George's book, "Progress and Poverty," and the point I was most particular about was to discover whether there was any part that failed to correlate with the other parts. And I claim for the single tax philosophy that we have the whole truth and that it will not be necessary to borrow anything from any other school of thought in order to make a complete thing of it. Of course, in an article of this length it is impossible to cover the whole ground.

I will now state some of the economic laws that our philosophy is based on:

The law in regard to labor is that men "seek to gratify their desires with the least exertion." If you find a man who is an exception to this rule, you want to look for him in some insane asylum, and you want to look in the ward that is reserved for incurables.

The law in regard to wages is what a man can make off land that is below the no-rent line, on the theory that no man will consent to work for any other man for less than he could make by working for himself.

The law in regard to the value of land is "the superiority of any piece of land over land that can be had for nothing."

The law in regard to commodities is the well understood law of supply and demand, although I once heard of a populist who said that when his party got into power they would repeal that law.

Now, these laws are all-compelling, and it would not strengthen them one bit if Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Bryan would consent to sign their names to them, neither would it weaken them a particle if the devil himself would attach his name to them. Now,

what we want to do is to make our statute laws in conformity with them.

There are three factors to the production of wealth. They are land, labor and capital; land and labor being the primary ones; capital being the offspring of the other two. Now, of these three factors that I have mentioned, the laborer provides the labor, the capitalist furnishes the capital and God or Nature contributes the land. Now, what the single taxer would like to know is, Where does the land owner come in? The truth is, he is an entirely useless animal. Sometimes we are asked what we intend to do with him after we have deprived him of his power to live off of the labor of other people. This is a matter that we have not fully decided upon as yet, but we would, however, throw out merely a suggestion that he might try going to work.

In regard to the distribution of wealth, the portion that goes to land is called rent. The part that goes to capital is interest. The amount that goes to labor is wages. This being a vital point, I will state them again briefly: The three factors are land, labor and capital. The products are rent, interest and wages. As I have said before, this is really a problem in mathematics and will have to be settled on that basis and not on a sentimental one.

We will not talk about dollars at present, but we will consider it as an example in proportion. I suppose all of you understand about the rules of proportion taught in the arithmetic. I never had the benefit of anything but a common school education, but I was very much interested when I was a boy in the rule of proportion, and it has been a great advantage to me since I became a man and have taken an interest in economics. After we get this all figured out I find that the share that goes to the active factor—namely, the laborer—in the production of wealth is something magnificent. That is one of the reasons why a man like myself who performs common labor for a living can generally be found every morning riding to work in an automobile. But I will come back again to the main question. I suppose every man understands arithmetic (even the most stupid) well enough to know that 100 per cent is all there is of anything. If Tom, Dick and Harry are in partnership and Tom's share keeps getting larger and larger, it is evident to anyone that the shares of one or both of the others must grow less and less. Now, if anyone will look around him in this country of ours, either in the city or the rural districts, he will notice that the landlord's share keeps rising all the time. This is caused by the increase in population, and, in short, everything that goes to make up civilization; and as the landlord is of no use to anyone, but is simply a parasite, I believe it would be best to make some different arrangements than the system we are



living under at present. I know what I am talking about, for I have worked a portion of my time in those parts. At least two-thirds of the farmers in the best portion of this state are renters, and not land owners. The men who own that land are living in the towns and enjoying all the advantages of civilization, but a more useless lot of people never cumbered the earth. And if we consider it in the city it is still worse, because in the rural districts no ordinary man is likely to make enough off of the increase of land values to make him a millionaire, while any amount of men in the cities have succeeded in doing it. And in the mining districts it is as bad or worse; in fact, we are making this fight against landlordism of every description. I did think when the Anthracite Coal Miners' strike was on perhaps it would knock a little sense into the heads of the people. I noticed that a great many of the newspapers at the time made considerable sport of Mr. Baer because he claimed to be in partnership with the Almighty, but I always thought it was a harmless delusion on his part. What I considered the serious thing about it was that the laws of our country had decided that those mines should be private property, but I will say that there is no more reason for denying the right of private property in coal fields than there is any other kind of land.

Now, this shows where the fruit of the laboring man's toil is going to. Under our present economic system we are compelled to support a lot of good-for-nothing drones, and the fact is we are powerless to help ourselves as individuals; but we could easily do it at the ballot box collectively, if laboring men, speaking of them as a whole, had sufficient intelligence to do it; but when I look around men and consider what a wonderfully intelligent man the average laboring man is, I ask myself the question, "Have I got to wait until I can get a majority of these lunkheads before I can get what I desire?"

But let us take a view from the moral side of the question in regard to private property in land. If what we contend for is wrong from a moral standpoint, we ought not to succeed, no matter how desirable it might be, for some reasons. According to the single tax philosophy, in order for anything to be rightfully private property the title must emanate from the original producer. Of course, this would include all the products of labor, but would not include land of any description.

I have felt much encouraged since the socialist movement started up, not that I take any stock in their doctrines, for their ideas and ours never could be blended, but because it gives the single taxer the advantage of position as between them and the people who would uphold the present system. There is something amusing to me

about the situation, for if any man tries to put up a fight against socialism he is compelled to take the same position that the single taxer does. One reason why socialism has made such progress as it has is because the present system is such a wretchedly immoral one that no matter how preposterous the claims of the socialist might be they could not possibly be any worse than the present system as far as injustice is concerned. The fact is, it seems to me, that the man who would stand up before an audience and defend our present system of private property in land would sell his mother's gravestone or pasture her grave if there was any profit in it. I believe he would have to possess the heart of a snake and the conscience of a hyena.

In regard to the power that the ownership of land gives a man, let us suppose a small number of men were on an island from which there was no escape, and suppose one of their number owned the land of that island. Now, we claim that he would have as much power over the rest of them as he would have if they were his chattel slaves, for he would have the power to demand of them in rent for the use of the land all but enough for a bare subsistence, and if they were his slaves he would be compelled to allow them that much for his own advantage. In this case the men's necessities would take the place of the slave drivers' whip.

Some people seem to think that the private ownership of land must be right because it is quite an old institution. Chattel slavery, polygamy and several other abominable institutions have been pretty old, but they never were right. The truth is the private ownership of land is nothing more or less than a system of legalized robbery, causing one man to get without producing and another man to produce without getting. There are some things that belong to you, some things that belong to me and some things belong to all of us. The value of land is one of those things that belong to all of us. Why? Because in the first place it was a free gift from God or Nature presumably to all of us and not to a few. For the first reason, because the value that attaches to land is a creation of the community as a whole and not of the individual who has possession of the land. On the other hand the products of labor are rightfully private property because they are not the gift of nature, but are the fruits of man's labor. Of course, when we say that labor produces wealth, we mean that man by his labor transforms matter that has been in existence for all eternity, for all we know to the contrary, into various shapes by moulding, combining, dividing, and so on. As far as actually creating a particle of matter, we are well aware of the fact that if he labored for all eternity he could not create the tiniest mote that floats.

In regard to the trusts, the way to make them harmless is to take the special privileges that they enjoy from them. Those special privileges consist of the private ownership of land and a protective tariff. To take away the tariff and leave the land system as it is would do but very little good, for some of them are not buttressed by a protective tariff at all. No matter how great a combination of capital we might have, it could do no harm if the land monopoly element was absent. We contend their feet must rest, "Antaeus-like," on the ground for them to be able to do any harm; for instance, suppose a number of capitalists owned all the steel mills in the country, and then suppose your humble servant owned all the coal and iron mines available. Who do you suppose would be the master of the situation? The truth is that factories can be multiplied indefinitely, but it would be a pretty big contract for a man to undertake to multiply coal and iron mines, would it not? The truth is there is no comparison between property in land and property in the products of labor, and when these people write their essays on the struggle between capital and labor and either ignore the land altogether or else classify it with capital, treating both factors as capital, it is of no more benefit than a refrigerator would be at the north pole. If we attempt to solve any problem, we must take all factors into consideration and we must keep them in their proper order.

In regard to our practical proposition, we propose to leave the land in the hands of its present owners, but they will be required to pay the yearly rental value of the land over to the government. I have had some men intimate to me that they would not care to own quite all of God's creation under such a system.

In regard to the opinions of laboring men generally on these questions, I often think on Labor Day, when I see the hosts of labor marching, if you could only use your brains as well as you can your legs how easy this problem would be of solution. I often wish I could have been present when the first man sold another man a piece of land. Certainly the one who sold the land must have seen something green in the other man's eye, or he would not have made such a proposition to him. I should have thought he would then have offered to sell him the right to breathe the air and enjoy the sunlight. It certainly would have been no greater outrage on natural rights. The vision of some people is obscured in regard to the truth on account of the division of labor, and so many occupations in a highly developed state seem to have no direct connection with the land, but first principles have never been changed or abrogated.

The same thing is true of the industrial structure that is true of the industrial building, that no matter how high the super-

structure may be reared, the foundation must rest on the ground; for it is as true today, as it was in primitive times, that in the last analysis all wealth is produced by the application of human labor to natural resources. We harbor no delusions; again and again will the truth be overborne, but, although the friends of privilege may turn back the hands on the dial, they cannot stay the sun in its course, and, in spite of all discouragements, we keep bravely hoping for the dawning of the day when the right of all God's children to the use of the earth will be no longer the mere dream of the enthusiast, but the realized and accomplished fact.

#### FROM "BALDY."

In early life things were viewed by your humble servant differently than now. At that time the whole ambition of my surroundings and myself was to acquire as much money in as short a space of time and with as little toil as possible, and receiving the money rush out for fun, never figuring that another day might bring forth some disagreeable results, and small matters were passed over lightly. There seemed to be no ambition, no desire to better the condition of your fellow man by just the least surrender of an unnecessary luxury. In fact, the rule that predominated was all present and self, let the future and other fellows take care of themselves. Thank the All-ruling Power, things have changed, and you can find in our noble organization the most charitable men of any craft existing. Every brother has learned a lesson, and some have profited by it more than others, but all show improvement. The electrical worker of today is better posted than the electrical engineer of ten years ago. If any person wishes conclusive evidence of the advantages of organization, let him go to the great St. Louis World's Fair and look at the improvement in the work of our craftsmen. Any job done by union men was passed by the insurance companies. A few jobs done by non-union men were undertaken, but not having the advantage of association with others and discussing the merits of things, were not nearly so well done, and in many cases were condemned by the fire prevention bureau.

Some of the members of Local Union No. 1 have laid by a goodly sum for a rainy day, and in settling accounts it is not an uncommon occurrence to have a brother produce his check book; and the best of the question is that the same little piece of paper is good for the amount designated.

The traveling brothers who came to us are all fine mechanics and jolly good fellows. They also proved themselves union men through and through. If the brothers will just look at things liberally and allow any other brother to have a few opinions

of his own, and drive the thought of self for a time from his mind, he will see that he is not invincible. I well remember having been taught a lesson by an unfortunate half-witted boy. I was at a suburban point, doing work, and took the train every Saturday to come to the city. While waiting on the platform for the train a gentleman came up with a boy whom he was taking to the city to have a fish hook removed that had become fastened back in the mouth. There were twenty men who all had very good opinions of their abilities, and they could suggest no way to remove the hook, but our mutual friend, the unfortunate lad, came to the rescue, and by whittling a piece of soft pine wood to suit his needs took hold of the piece of line attached to the hook. He followed the line with the piece of wood and pushed the hook back, and by a little strain on the line pulled the point into the soft wood and removed hook and all, only shedding one small drop of blood. I found out then that the wisest can learn from anyone. So if the brothers will discuss matters and not become angry with each other we will have an organization that will be invincible.

It is with the greatest pride that I can sit and listen to the bigotted individual abuse me as a union man. I can see in him nothing but a selfish single-minded individual, who has no true charity in his makeup. But there are some who have made money the other way, and when convinced that unionism is the best and easiest are our best friends. The fight is now ours. There are a few bushwhackers in the field yet, and a few Tories, but if we hold together and assist our officers the battle is ours and society in general will cheer us on to greater results. Keep up the good work, and think of your children, and, young friends coming into the field, look over your improved condition and your cry will be always "Union forever!"

Wishing all brothers and the I. B. E. W. success, I am your servant,  
BALDY.

#### LOCAL NO. 61.

Electrically speaking, everything in our line is moving along smoothly and apparently without any friction. The employing companies are as a whole casting their eyes toward us, having in view the employment of card men to do their work. The uppermost thing in our minds just now is: In what direction shall we advance in order to multiply our ranks. There is ample material, but to induce them to think on right lines puzzles us to some extent. It is my candid opinion that time and only time, will adjust matters satisfactorily to all concerned, and in the end the Brotherhood will be the winner of the stakes. Pleased to say the boys as a whole are

taking broader views of matters appertaining to their craft. Do you know when you get the brothers thinking and planning for the better protection of themselves good results will surely follow? Our sick list is being considerably reduced. Brothers Cassin, Lauer and Hart are rapidly approaching the goal of good health and limbs.

Fraternally,

C. O. LOFTHOUSE.

Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 25, 1904.

#### SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA.

Several franchises are being advertised by the supervisors for electric railroads in this county. One of these was recently sold to the San Jose, Los Gatos Interurban railroad for a branch of their line to Campbells. This will mean about five or six miles of road to be built, and which has already been started, and will make a little work for a bunch of green card gainers. Possibly by the time this is finished the other roads will be ready to commence and we can keep a few a-going for some time.

Inside work is slack. The same old gangs are employed, and these are laid off from time to time. There promises to be a little lively time here in the fall, but as yet nothing can be prophesied in this line.

The 'phone is doing considerable work. They have been putting on a few gainers lately. They have considerable work in prospect, but nearly all of these men come from San Francisco, having been sent by the headquarters of the company. There was some talk of the independent people coming in here, but since the first rumor, about a month ago, nothing more has been heard. John Glass, who has been foreman for Sunset, has been transferred to Oakland, and Jim Maguire and Herman Shirley have been appointed district foreman and assistant, respectively.

San Jose is well represented in Santa Barbara. I think that there is a good chance to organize a local there, and will write Brother Sullivan regarding same. Quite a few new members are coming in lately, and the Sunset boys are returning.

CHAS. H. HARRISON.

San Jose, Cal.

An invitation is extended to all the true members of I. B. E. W. who may come this way to call and see me, as their presence will serve to cheer me. I will also take pleasure in answering any inquiries in regard to work and wages in this particular section. Sincerely and fraternally yours,

ROBERT G. WRIGHT,  
("Old Crip.")

## LOOK OUT FOR HIM.

Brothers:—We beg to call your attention to the actions of ex-Brother Frank Estinghausen. Acting in the capacity of business agent and financial secretary, he has manipulated the accounts to suit his liking.

While we were having an expert accountant audit his books he gave himself a traveling card and made no record of it. During the period which his books covered (namely, the last fifteen months) we have found him short \$388.60. It is impossible to learn how much was taken prior, as he has disposed of the books somehow.

Brothers, we must rid the I. B. E. W. of such men, so do not admit him. We have placed a fine of \$300 and all expenses connected with the auditing, in addition to the above-named shortage.

Brothers, kindly advise us if he gives you a visit. Thanking you in advance, we remain fraternally yours,

S. W. BELL, President.

E. B. HORNE, Rec. Sec'y.

Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 24, 1904.

## LOCAL NO. 240.

While I have been elected as press secretary of Local No. 240, I have hesitated to write to the WORKER, knowing your views in regard to letters containing only news of local interest, and knowing of no subject that I could write upon that would add to the welfare of our organization. I feel that many of our press secretaries and other members have the same view, and therefore hesitate to write, not wishing to go to this trouble and then have you refuse to publish their letters.

I therefore suggest that you, from month to month, publish a title to some subject of interest to the members of our organization, and, if it is within your power, offer a small premium for the best written article on these subjects. Articles on the best manner for increasing the membership of locals, preventing a lack of interest in the affairs of locals, the best manner for conducting the discussion of electrical subjects, also articles on what consists of an ideal union man and the importance of organization are all subjects that I believe would be of interest to our members and would offer many suggestions to our locals, besides causing a friendly rivalry among our brothers and bringing out their dormant talent. While I know the articles published in the WORKER are well written, and your selections, I admit, are good, they do not appeal to me like they would if they were written by our own brothers.

I trust you will give this letter due consideration and publish same in the WORKER, as I would like to read the opinions of some

of our brothers in regard to this. Believe me yours fraternally,

HARRY N. BRAUN.

August 27, 1904.

## FROM BUTTE, MONTANA.

At our last meeting in June we elected the following officers: President, L. E. Woodworth; vice president, E. M. Barrott; recording and financial secretary, William Enders; treasurer, Carl Hansen; trustees, E. L. Kidd, J. T. Haggerty and E. E. Toole; foreman, Sam McMurray; inspectors, E. E. Briggs and Ernest Seidler; press secretary, C. E. Carlson. After the election of officers we decided by a vote to hold a smoker at our next meeting, after the installation of officers. Brothers Briggs, Jones and Seidler were appointed on the committee of arrangements, and the smoker was certainly a credit to their efforts. It cost us practically nothing, as the lunch, cigars and refreshments were all donated by the merchants, which made a happy showing as to the standing of the Citizens' Alliance in the Copper City. Brother Charles Causey was toastmaster, and everything went off fine. We had an attendance of seventy-five, and a few visitors, among whom was Senator Dan Tewey. We spent the evening with music, stories and toasts. The vocal selections by Brothers Causey, Seidler and Bush made a great hit, as did also the violin and piano solos by the Mayer brothers. We adjourned about 3 a. m., and every one voted the smoker a grand success.

We are at present paying a per capita tax on eighty-eight members, and all of the boys are working, but would not advise any one to come here for work at present, as there is no building, consequently no new work being done. The light companies and the telephone company are only doing maintenance work at present.

No. 65 was sorry to lose Brother Jim Merriam, who took out a traveling card about a month ago and went to Missoula. We are sure that he will find a welcome with Local 408, as he always took an active interest in the local here. Brother F. P. Tooker also took out a green card about a month ago and left for other fields. We all wish them luck.

Brother J. T. Haggerty met with a sad accident a few days ago whereby he lost his right foot below the ankle. He was wiring in a mine, and in going down in the cage his foot caught in the timbers, badly crushing it, necessitating amputation. Brother Jack McCloud also met with an accident a few days ago. He fell twenty-seven feet from a pole he was working on, on account of a bracket giving away. He has been laid up about six days, but outside of being badly shaken up he is not seriously injured, and will be back to work in about

ten days. He was lucky not to be hurt worse, as he got a bad fall.

Brother Tom Dwyer has had a construction gang in the Coeur d'Alenes, in northern Idaho, since last spring, and expects to be out all summer.

All the boys here are contented and work in harmony, and there are no contentions of any kind.

With best wishes to the brotherhood, I am, yours fraternally,

C. E. CARLSON,  
Press Secretary.

Butte, Mont., July 31, 1904.

#### NOTICE.

Mr. H. W. Sherman, Grand Secretary I. B. E. W., Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir and Brother: There appears in the July WORKER, on page 52, a letter signed by H. S. Taylor notifying all men to keep away from a certain electrical firm at Webster, Mass, as said firm was unfair to organized labor. The above mentioned letter being signed by Taylor as member of L. U. No. 103, I. B. E. W., would lead anyone to believe that it was authorized by this L. U., when such is not the fact.

We have and claim no jurisdiction over Webster, Mass.; therefore have no reason to declare any contractor in that city unfair. We are in receipt of a communication from No. 96, of Worcester, in regard to the matter, as they claim the territory, and, having had no difficulty with the contractor in question, naturally resent having him declared unfair by our local.

The letter of Brother Taylor was unauthorized by L. U. No. 103, I. B. E. W., and we regard that it should not have been given a place in THE WORKER.

I am instructed to request that you publish no letters of this sort in the future coming from members of this local unless the seal of the local is attached.

Fraternally yours,

S. E. SANBORN,  
Recording Secretary, L. U. No. 103.

#### DOING GOOD WORK.

Local 430 is still doing good work at the old stand. We have most all the good men lined up in the city, but, like others, have a hard time getting a good attendance at meetings.

Brother John Smith met death last week by coming in contact with a 2,400 A. C. while working on the telephone line of the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company.

The I. B. E. W. brothers, including the bunch at Kenosha, turned out in good numbers at the funeral, which, I think, shows the right spirit for union men.

Work is not very brisk here at present, but good card men are always welcome at No. 430.

J. P. BROWN,  
Press Secretary.

Racine, Wis., Aug. 7, 1904.

#### LOCAL NO. 62.

The accompanying cut is an excellent likeness of Brother Bert Beaver, who was electrocuted here on Aug. 1, 1904. Brother Beaver was employed as foreman for the Youngstown Consolidated Gas and Electric Company, and, at the time of his death, was engaged in repairing a break in a 2,200-volt alternating circuit. While preparing one end of the broken wire to make a joint, the other end, which was snubbed around the cross-arm, accidentally came in contact with his knee. Brother Frank Slack, who was working on the pole with Beaver, immediately cut the wire, and, with the assistance of Brother Henry Joslyn, lowered Beaver to the ground, where they worked with him for more than half an hour in a vain attempt to restore life. Local 62 took charge



of his funeral and he was buried on Aug. 4, at the home of his wife's parents, at Defiance, Ohio. Brother Beaver was 29 years of age, and leaves a wife and two children. He was a charter member of Local 62, and was one of its most energetic members, attending all meetings and always ready and willing to act on committees or in any way work for his local. Honest and straightforward in all his dealings, he was a man without an enemy, and his death has made

a vacancy in our ranks that can never be filled.

In regard to work, would say fairly good at present. All brothers are working, and we are placing a few of the many floaters passing through.

Yours fraternally,

JAS. W. THOMAS.

Youngstown, Ohio, Aug. 11, 1904.

#### HOW TO BE A UNIONIST.

Ask yourself, What is the first object of a union person? The answer must be, To get better conditions for the man or woman who gets his or her earnings by the sweat of the brow. Then the question comes, How to gain better conditions? There is only one answer, By being true unionists. Now, you cannot be a true unionist unless you stand by the principles of unionism—those principles by which all labor organizations are guided—and these organizations are essential to the workingman, as much so as eating and sleeping. And if union men do not observe the principles of unionism they will be constantly injuring some organization, therefore making some poor brother unhappy; and in turn you yourself suffer. Not one union person in the world does or can do as he or she pleases without consideration of others. Once upon a time, when workers were as ignorant as the uncivilized Chinaman, they took what was handed out to them by their employer and unconcernedly made the best of it. The education of their children was a demoralizing thought, never to be entertained in their caucuses. What made them change? The dawn of reason. They began to think, and by and by their thoughts grew large enough to guide them. They found they could further their interest by getting closer together with their fellow worker, as the interest of one is the interest of both. They began to organize, and by co-operation through those unions they have made life worth living. They have shortened hours, increased wages, established fraternity, created better sanitary conditions in the workshop, mill and mine, and have made the world better.—*Industrial Record*.

#### BEING A "GOOD FELLOW."

The reputation of being a "good fellow" in the worldly acceptance of the term is one of the most costly that can be attained, for not only does it require the expenditure of one's money, but the self-sacrifice of one's every heart interest as well. When its cost is figured out there are few sensible men who would care to undertake the earning of it. It means:

The sacrifice of home interests.  
The neglect of wife and children.  
The wrecking of one's health.

The keeping of late hours.  
The wasting of one's time.  
The deceiving of one's employer.  
The loss of the happy home circle.  
The association with those beneath you on the social scale.  
The doing of that which you know is not right.  
The certain remorse of conscience in the end.  
The ultimate abandonment of yourself when your funds have fled.  
The loss of those who have claimed to be your friends when you have become a "has been."  
The discovery that you are friendless when you need friends most.  
The contracting of evil habits.  
The loss of your happiness, your money and your soul.  
Is it worth the sacrifice? Ask yourself.—*Trades and Labor Gazette*.

#### REGARDING THE UNION.

The Independent, in trying to explain why the labor union flourishes, tells the story of one Stein, a workman naturally individualistic, who did not believe in unions, worked hard at his trade, and finally was earning \$4 a day, the highest wages paid for his sort of work. At last, however, he changed his views and joined a union.

"One day he came home from work, pale and trembling. 'I've been discharged because my right hand trembles. I have worked for the firm for twenty-two years, and now I am thrown out like a worn-out tool, with no more consideration than a cog in a great machine. I am only thirty-five years of age, and on the down road.'"

The union took the matter up. Stein was reinstated, and for two years has been giving entire satisfaction in his old place. According to the Independent, he now says:

"The union has raised our wages 25 per cent. But that is the very least it has done. It has reduced our output 25 per cent. Formerly I would go to work at 7 o'clock, and by quarter past 7 would be covered with sweat and would keep that up until I went home at night, often working overtime. But the greatest gain of all is the personal independence, the feeling of security and knowing that you do not stand alone."

It is much easier to see the faults in labor unions than for some employers to see the faults in their own systems of dealing with their men, which faults brought the labor unions into existence. Perhaps if employers did form the habit of considering their personal responsibilities they might be more successful in dealing with conditions at present so vexing.

The first labor union was not organized to coerce employers, but to combat injustice. Self-preservation is accounted the first law

of nature, and the labor union came into being as a logical result of the operation of that law. If employers, as a class, had given their employes the same square deal that the employers themselves demand from the men with whom they do business the problem of the labor union would not be before the economic world today. eradicating its cause. The primal cause of radicating its cause. The primal cause of the labor evil is individual selfishness and narrow-mindedness. This is manifested when employer and employe, meeting to

adjust wages, fail to drop the personal equation and unite in an honest endeavor to ascertain what is fair for both.

The labor problem will continue a problem unsolved as long as the employer on his side tries to beat his men down to the lowest possible wage, while the employe on his side conducts his campaign for a higher wage in the Oriental fashion of asking a great deal more than he expects to get in the hope that he may get a little more than he ought to have.—*Washington Times*.

#### RIGHTS OF UNIONS CHARTERED DIRECT BY THE A. F. OF L.

The following is the vote on the circular sent out allowing locals which are chartered direct by the A. F. of L. and who are turned over to us the same rights as members who have been nine months in the I. B. E. W.

Lo.	Yes	No	Lo.	Yes	No	Lo.	Yes	No	Lo.	Yes	No	Lo.	Yes	No
1	.....	613	47	35	.....	116	11	.....	220	12	.....	330	7	.....
3	.....	1553	51	15	.....	118	10	2	240	28	.....	354	.....	13
4	3	17	52	111	.....	121	15	.....	243	.....	25	356	2	12
6	.....	342	53	.....	20	135	8	.....	245	18	2	381	72	.....
8	.....	12	54	.....	50	141	.....	7	246	31	.....	392	.....	20
10	20	.....	55	17	.....	151	150	.....	247	287	.....	394	2	4
16	8	1	57	2	.....	155	13	2	249	10	.....	399	8	.....
17	291	.....	61	.....	13	158	8	.....	252	14	.....	416	7	.....
18	.....	32	65	.....	80	164	.....	92	259	11	.....	431	.....	10
21	122	.....	68	5	30	166	35	.....	261	.....	10	432	33	.....
22	9	.....	73	.....	17	173	.....	18	272	7	.....	436	8	2
26	.....	29	77	.....	114	181	13	.....	288	9	1	448	34	.....
27	37	.....	81	50	.....	193	.....	7	291	.....	16	460	11	.....
31	55	.....	86	11	8	201	16	.....	296	9	.....	462	.....	23
37	.....	18	96	16	2	205	19	2	298	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
38	.....	162	98	146	.....	208	.....	19	307	.....	8	Total	2477	3480
40	40	.....	99	30	.....	212	24	3	318	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
44	82	.....	103	357	.....	215	9	1	319	32	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	2	15	108	.....	10	216	1	12	325	15	2	.....	.....	.....

#### THE STRUCTURAL TRADES ALLIANCE.

The following is the exact vote on affiliation with the Structural Trades Alliance.

Lo.	Yes	No	Lo.	Yes	No	Lo.	Yes	No	Lo.	Yes	No	Lo.	Yes	No
1	.....	613	47	.....	35	104	.....	220	215	9	1	319	.....	32
3	.....	1553	49	.....	75	108	.....	10	216	.....	9	325	15	2
4	3	17	51	.....	15	116	.....	11	220	11	.....	330	.....	7
5	22	.....	52	115	.....	118	10	2	231	.....	25	349	.....	6
6	.....	342	53	.....	20	121	.....	18	240	28	.....	354	.....	13
8	34	.....	54	.....	50	135	8	.....	243	.....	25	356	.....	28
10	20	.....	55	24	.....	141	.....	7	245	3	20	381	.....	72
16	3	6	57	2	.....	151	9	179	246	31	.....	392	.....	20
17	.....	291	61	.....	13	155	.....	16	247	.....	287	393	.....	19
18	.....	32	65	.....	88	156	44	.....	249	10	.....	394	6	.....
21	122	.....	68	5	30	158	.....	8	252	14	.....	399	8	.....
22	9	.....	73	.....	17	164	.....	92	259	11	.....	416	7	.....
24	9	7	77	.....	114	166	35	.....	261	.....	10	431	.....	10
26	44	4	81	50	.....	173	.....	18	272	7	.....	432	33	.....
27	7	9	83	.....	48	191	2	8	278	19	.....	436	8	2
30	31	.....	86	11	8	193	.....	7	288	.....	10	440	20	.....
31	.....	55	92	5	4	201	16	.....	291	.....	16	443	6	.....
37	2	10	96	21	.....	205	19	2	296	9	.....	448	34	.....
38	.....	162	98	146	.....	208	.....	19	298	.....	10	460	11	.....
40	40	.....	99	30	.....	210	.....	43	306	13	.....	462	.....	23
44	82	.....	102	12	2	212	24	3	307	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
45	.....	40	103	357	.....	213	.....	27	318	.....	14	Total	1564	5160

## A LITTLE FIGURING.

The average wages paid in the United States, according to statistics at Washington, is \$400 per year. There is one man in the United States who draws \$1,000,000 a year. At \$400 a year it would take a laborer 2,500 years to make a million dollars. Rockefeller has an income of \$40,000,000 a year, other millionaires to the amount of \$560,000,000; total, \$600,000,000. Now, if it takes one man 2,500 years to make a million it would take 2,500 men one year to earn the same amount. One hundred and fifty men in this country have an income of \$600,000,000. Then there are 1,500,000 men who make nothing that these 150 men can live in luxury, but this is divided among the farmers and all other classes of the people. We all pay tribute to the Knights of Commerce.

## TRUE MANLINESS.

Every boy longs to be a man. It may not be amiss to study the character of a true gentleman. What is a true gentleman? Manliness means virtue, virtue means purity and purity means power. Never imagine that the swaggering braggart is a powerful man, or that such characters as Corbett, Fitzsimmons or Sullivan or their tribe are ideal American citizens.

The braggart and the bully are always a weak character. The true gentleman is strong. The man who endures and overcomes and lives to bless other lives is the true gentleman. The true gentleman is not made of clothes. Fine feathers do not make fine birds. So no art of a tailor can make a man out of a tough by dressing him in a fine suit. Some of the men with roughest exterior possess the truest and tenderest spirits, while some dressed in the heights of fashion are demons incarnate. We like the man with sunny smiles, a man sincere, sublimely unselfish, inspired by a true warmth of heart. Give us such a man obedient to the claims of others rather than the prim, pompous man whose heart has the frigidity of an iceberg. We believe what we need today in the home and in the church and in business is not an austere and unbending Puritanism, but a great-hearted, Christian brotherliness, and by obedience to our best natures. The man who encases his life in business claims or wraps his being in a mantle of selfish acts can never save the world. What is sympathy? There are many young men who have fallen in the tragedy of life; they are bleeding from wounds; what they need is a brother's hearty handshake, a loving voice saying, "God bless you, my boy, all is not lost, your life is not gone; there are yet unwasted days in which you can win back a good name and an honorable place in society. Be a man; I'll stand by you; you can count on me."—*Ridgeway Advocate*.

## IT WAS AN OULD TRICK.

Irishmen stand high in the regard of Admiral Schley. He likes to tell stories of the indomitable, reckless pluck of the Irish. Thus, at a dinner that Col. McClure of Philadelphia gave in his honor, he said:

"An American merchantman once lay in a Dutch port, and a number of Dutch sailors came aboard to have a chat with our men.

"By and by a spirit of rivalry arose. The sailors tried to outdo one another in athletic tricks. The honors for a long while lay with the Americans, but finally a Dutchman climbed to the very top of the mainmast and there stood on his head.

"The Americans' spirits fell at once. It was plain that the Dutch had outdone them. They looked at one another sheepishly. They were silent and ashamed.

"Suddenly a young Irishman leaped to his feet.

"'Begobs,' he said, 'I won't let that fat Dutchman beat me.'

"And the reckless fellow ran like a monkey up the mast and got ready to stand on his head. He put his head down and gave a push with his legs. The first push wasn't hard enough, and he dropped back. Up went his legs again. But the second push was too hard, and he fell heels over head. His back struck the first rope, his legs the next, his neck the next, and so on, somersault after somersault, till ventually he landed on his feet on the deck.

"'Do that!' he shouted immediately, and he looked triumphantly at the Dutchmen.

"All the sailors crowded round him and praised his pluck and agility warmly.

"'Och,' he said, 'say nothin' about it. Sure, it's an ould, ould thrick wid me. Sure, it's a thrick the little childer do in my country.'"

## A CATECHISM OF CIVICS.

What are the principal products of the United States?

Historical novels and health foods.

Does the climate vary much in different parts?

Yes.

What is considered to be the hottest region of the country?

Zion City.

And the coldest?

John D. Rockefeller's safe deposit vault.

What common product is raised in the same proportion all over the country?

Babies.

What are these babies used for?

In the south to run the factories. In the north to furnish new educational systems.

What are the principal industries of the inhabitants of the United States?



They grow trusts, buy stock on a margin  
and manufacture South American revolutions.

How is the trust crop growing?

By magnates and the common people.

What is a magnate?

Almost any dishonest man who has  
money enough to keep out of jail.

What are the principal trades of the  
United States?

Operating for appendicitis, writing ad-  
vertisement poetry and going out on  
strike.

What is the total population?

About seventy millions?

How are these divided?

Into females and presidential candidates.

What is the color line?

An imaginary line drawn from Tuskegee  
Institute to the White House dining room.—  
*American Journal of Economics.*

#### DO YOU KNOW HIM?

"The foreman told me."

"The foreman thinks."

"The foreman wants to know."

"The foreman is a fine man."

"The foreman wants."

"What would the foreman say?"

"I am afraid the foreman won't like it."

"Does the foreman know it?"

"Some one told the foreman."

"The foreman thinks the world of me."

"Named the kid after the foreman."

"I go to the same church as the foreman."

"When my wife was over at the fore-  
man's house.

"Better ask the foreman."

"The foreman says the chairman is a  
crank."

"The foreman says the union is going  
too far."

"The foreman says the executive commit-  
tee is running the union."

"The foreman said I was a fool to vote  
as I did."

"The foreman never goes to a meeting,  
and I think he is right about it."

"The foreman's family and mine are in-  
timate."

"The foreman thought that story of mine  
a rich one."

"The foreman can see in an instant all  
through a piece of work."

"The foreman's judgment on union mat-  
ters is good."

"The foreman is a member of my lodge."

#### NO POCKET IN THE SHROUD.

O! ye who bow at Mammon's shrine  
Whose hearts with greed are growing  
cold,

Who turn your backs on things divine  
And worship but the god of gold,  
What will it profit you when death  
Lays low the head so kingly proud  
And robs the wasted form of breath?  
There are no pockets in a shroud.

Your thoughts by day, your dreams by  
night,

Are but of grasping golden gain;  
Your guide is but the beacon light  
Of riches burning in your brain.  
You cast all nobler aims behind  
And struggle as a madding crowd  
To clutch the dollars, but you'll find  
There are no pockets in a shroud.

Ye usurers, who grind the poor  
Beneath a cold, relentless heel,  
Who overshadow many a door  
With cloud of misery, and feel  
No sympathy to see them lie  
Beneath the hand of sorrow cowed,  
Remember, when you come to die,  
There are no pockets in a shroud.

What is the profit to a man  
Whose life to Mammon has been given?  
A bridge of gold can never span  
The gulf between the earth and heaven!  
What will it be to him to find  
The wealth with which he is endowed,  
At death's gate must be left behind?  
There are no pockets in a shroud.

This life is but a span; today  
We're here; tomorrow we are gone,  
Have faded from the earth away  
Into eternity's strange dawn!  
Yet in the hungry greed for gains  
Too many at the gold shrine bowed  
Forget that when the life-spark wanes  
There are no pockets in a shroud.

—*Denver Post.*

"MANHOOD should count for more than  
money; character should outweigh the dol-  
lar. Whether he work with brawn or brain,  
it is the worker who should be the mon-  
arch of the world. . . . For myself, I  
do not believe that the present tyranny of  
the corporation, the monopoly and the au-  
tocracy of wealth can endure forever. Some  
day the American people will rise in their  
resistless majesty and drive the usurpers  
from the places they have seized. Some day  
popular sovereignty will again come and  
put its foes to rout as it did in the time of  
Jackson."—*Thomas E. Watson.*

"Stand by the man that is right, stand  
with him as long as he is right, leave him  
when he is wrong."—*Lincoln.*

## AN EXPRESSION OF THANKS.

Editor of the I. B. E. W. Journal.

Dear Sir:—Kindly allow me space in your journal to express our thanks to the I. B. E. W. for the kindness received from the Brotherhood in our late trouble, the sudden death of the late Sydney H. Hannah. Local No. 39, of Cleveland, of which he was a member at the time of his death, did all in its power and rendered every possible assistance to me, a stranger, on arriving in that city to bring home the remains of our late brother. Mr. George H. Gleason, business agent of said local, accompanied me home and did everything possible to lighten the blow that came to us all with so little warning and lasting effect.

We, the friends of the late Sydney H. Hannah, feel very grateful to the I. B. E. W. for the kindness shown us, and also for the prompt payment of death claim.

Signed on behalf of friends,

CHAS. J. EVANS.

67 Wilson St., Hamilton, Ont.

## WHEN LABOR GETS ITS OWN.

The following editorial from the *Brisbane Worker*, an Australian journal, shows what is done through labor effort in a far-off country:

Labor has come to claim its own. It is content as yet with a portion only. "The time is not far distant when it will be satisfied with nothing less than all. "Old age pensions"—that is the limit of demand to-day. But for how long, think you, can the creators of wealth be appeased with a papper dole? "Conciliate and arbitrate!"—that is the present ultimatum of labor to capitalism; but one day the grim humor of conciliating or arbitrating with a system of organized plunder will be recognized, and the ultimatum then will be short and sharp—"Disgorge!" Nevertheless, distasteful as the fact is to ardent spirits, these palliative measures are necessary stages on the way to the final goal; and they will be all the sooner passed because we have coming to the front in the movement men who honestly regard them as measures of permanent value.

## COST OF STRIKES.

In the last twenty years strikes have cost the wage earners of the United States 3 cents a month. The average employer has on strike every thirty years and the average strike lasts twenty-three days. Some unions have had no strikes for twenty years or more. It is said to be the rule that the strongest unions have the fewest strikes.

The largest sum in strike benefits ever paid in New York city (\$25,000) was paid recently to the striking clothing cutters and

tailors. To keep them in line the non-union men who have joined the strike will be attended to first every week. When toilers put their hearts and their money into their duty like this they become a factor in industrial affairs that is very hard to beat.

THE fellow who threw a lighted cigarette into the hold of an excursion boat should have been put out with as much speed as the fire.

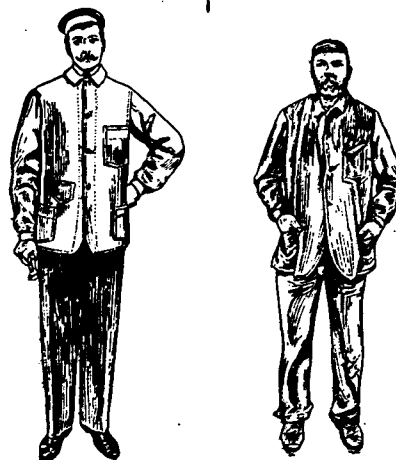
THE Indiana block coal operators and miners have signed an agreement for two years. The basis is last year's scale, with a 5 per cent reduction.

It is proposed to have a conference among the labor leaders at the St. Louis fair, with a view to starting an agitation for the eight-hour day in every part of the country.

If THE working people of this country wait until they are cordially invited to step in and receive their full rights, they will wait forever. They must butt in, no matter whose nose is put out of joint.

## A STRIKING DIFFERENCE

SWEET, ORR & CO'S SAMPLE OF A  
UNION MADE SUIT. / NON-UNION MADE SUIT.



The Best is the Cheapest — Buy the Sweet, Orr & Co. Make.  
ESTABLISHED 1871.

## ELECTRICAL WORKERS

Ask Your Dealers for

Sweet, Orr & Co.'s UNION MADE OVERALLS

Look for the name on the buttons  
Sold by all first-class dealers

## THE ONLY WAY.

## All Union Men to Vote One Ticket.

We are joined together by our local unions and our International Brotherhood for mutual protection, and will all admit of their beneficent results during trouble of all kinds, but I believe that as yet we are only started toward the goal that organized labor aims at.

We all know that labor has taken some wonderful strides in the past three or four years, and we are all very anxious to see that growth kept up. We know, too, that throughout the country capital is forming associations for no other purpose than the destruction of unions, and they are certainly using every means within their power to do it.

Take, for instance, Parry and his followers, and the Citizens' Alliance, of Colorado. Just let me call your attention to a few things that have happened out there, and probably you will be better able to see why it is necessary that labor unions as a whole should vote one ticket.

I point to the unconstitutional suppression of all liberty, freedom and justice in the mining districts, and take this means of calling the attention of all organized labor to the truth, that such occurrences are but one example out of many of the suppression of the rights of the laboring people of this country, and that they are the forerunners only of what seems to be a general plan devised by corporate greed, which, not satisfied with being allowed by a peace-loving and lenient people to absorb the major part of the wealth of this country, seems intent on the destruction of all rights, liberty and independence of the people at large and on making American manhood synonymous with foreign servility.

Some people do not believe in the effectiveness of the strike in gaining any measure of relief for the makers, yet they will admit that it is an acknowledged, lawful and legitimate weapon in their hands.

I point also to the heinous nature of the actions of both the governor of Colorado and the so-called Citizens' Alliance in the infraction and subversion of the constitutional rights guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, said governor being the willing tool "for price" in the hands of greedy corporate interests, while the animus of the so-called Citizens' Alliance is explained by their actions in the sacking of the four co-operative stores of the miners that had so successfully cut into their profits.

I reassert and maintain in the face of all opposition that grand eternal truth laid down in the Declaration of Independence: "That all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among them are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

"That to secure these rights governments are instituted among men deriving their just power from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it."

As it is today, the soil belongs to those who do not work, all the profits of human labor go to those who do not know what honest labor is, and just such conditions shall exist until the laboring classes shall band themselves into one grand party.

The men that are doing the useful work of all the world are not only the equal and peers, but the superiors in manliness and integrity of all and any of the idle class made up of tramps, the criminals and the idle rich.

If the organized labor of today was to put a candidate in the field, and all organized labor was to vote that one ticket, are there any of you think but what he would be elected?

I firmly believe that this is the only solution for such outrages as have been perpetrated upon organized labor of late.

Both the republican and democratic parties will tell you that it was the fault of labor that there was no labor plank put in their platforms, because labor had no delegate. We will admit that we were lax in not doing so, but if they do put in a plank or organized labor you can always rest assured that it was put there, not because they wanted it, but in order to get us to help to elect their candidate.

Labor leaders advise us not to let politics enter into our local unions, for the reason that it will disrupt them, but if we all stood together in politics as we do in the matter of unionism, do you think that there would be any chance for disruption? No.

In conclusion, will caution all upstarts of wealth that in the coinage of such terms and phrases lately used in the Philippines and Colorado as "To hell with the Constitution," and in attempts to carry such words into practice, that they are making a precedent and may force an abused and angry people for whom they hold that wealth in trust to demand an accounting of their stewardship, and in righteous and just indignation to retort and put into action their vanation, "To hell with vested rights."

G. A. LINDSAY,

No. 31, Duluth, Minn.

THE hand-to-mouth policy is as foolish in the case of a union as in that of an individual. The trade union that flourishes solely upon the rays of prosperity in trade conditions must expect to wither with the first frost of "hard times."

### AN ELOQUENT STATEMENT OF CONDITIONS.

The following truthful and eloquent statement of the opinion of the late Robert G. Ingersoll, which was extensively published at the time when expressed, will bear republication:

Invention has filled the world with competitors, not only of laborers, but of mechanics of highest skill. Today the ordinary laborer is, for the most part, a peg in the wheel. He works with the tireless—he feeds the insatiable. When the monster stops the man is out of employment—out of bread. He has not saved anything. The machine that he fed was not feeding him—the invention was not for his benefit.

The other day I heard a man say that it was almost impossible for thousands of good mechanics to get employment, and that in his judgment the government ought to furnish work for the people. A few minutes later I heard another say that he was selling a patent for cutting out cloth, that one of the mechanics could do the work of twenty tailors, and that only the week before he had sold two to a great house in New York, and that over forty cutters had been discharged.

On every side men are being discharged and machines are being invented to take their places. When the great factory shuts down, the workers who inhabited it and gave it life, as thoughts to the brain, go away and it stands there like an empty skull. A few workmen by the force of habit gather about the closed doors and broken windows and talk about distress, the price of food and the coming winter. They are convinced that they have not had their share of what their labor created. They feel certain that the mechanics inside were not friends. They look at the mansions of the employer, but have nothing themselves. The employer seems to have enough. Even the employers fail; when they become bankrupt they are better off than the laborers ever were. Their worst is better than the toiler's best.

The capitalist comes forward with this specific. He tells the workingman that he must be economical, and yet, under the present system, economy would only lessen wages. Under the great law of supply and demand every saving, frugal, self-denying workman is unconsciously doing what little he can do to reduce the compensation of himself and his fellows. The slave who did not wish to run away helped fasten chains on those who did. So the saving mechanic is a certificate that wages are high enough. Does the great law demand that every worker should live on the least possible amount of bread? Is it his fate to work another? Is that to be his only hope, that and death?

Capital has always claimed, and still claims, the right to combine. Manufacturers meet and determine prices even in

spite of the great law of supply and demand. Have the laborers the same right to combine? The rich meet in the bank, club house or parlor. Workmen when they combine gather in the street. All the organized forces of society are against them. Capital has the army and navy, the legislature, the judicial and executive departments. When the rich combine it is for the purpose of "exchanging ideas." When the poor combine it is a "conspiracy." If they act in concert, if they really do something, it is a "mob." If they defend themselves it is "treason." How is it the rich can control the departments of government? In this country the political power is equally divided among men. There are certainly more poor than rich. Why should the rich control? Why should not the laborers combine for the purpose of controlling the executive, the legislative and the judicial departments? Will they ever find how powerful they are? A cry comes from the oppressed, from the hungry, from the down-trodden, from the unfortunate, from the despised, from men who despair, and from women who weep. There are times when mendicants become revolutionists—when a rag becomes a banner, under which the noblest and bravest battle for right.

How are we to settle the unequal contest between man and machine? Will the machine finally go into partnership with the laborer? Can these forces of nature be controlled for the benefit of her suffering children? Will extravagance keep pace with ingenuity? Will the workman become intelligent enough and strong enough to become owners of machines? Will these giants, these Titans, shorten the hours of labor? Will they make leisure for the industrious, or will they make the rich richer and the poor poorer? Is man involved in the "general scheme" of things? Is there no pity, no mercy? Can man become intelligent enough to be generous, to be just, or does the same law of facts control him as controls the animal or vegetable world?

The great oak steals the sunlight from the smaller trees. The strong animals devour the weak—everything at mercy of beak and claw, and hoof and tooth, of hand and club and brain and greed—in-equality, injustice everywhere. The poor horse standing in the street with his dray, overworked, overwhipped and underfed, when he sees other horses groomed to mirror, glistening with gold and silver, scoring with proud feet the very earth, probably indulges in the usual socialistic reflections; and this same horse, worn out and old, deserted by his master, turned into the dusty road, leans his head on the topmost rail, looks at the donkeys in the field of clover, and feels like a nihilist.

In the days of cannibalism the strong devoured the weak—actually ate their flesh. In spite of all advances in science, the strong, the heartless, still live on the weak,

the unfortunate, the foolish. True, they do not eat their flesh or drink their blood, but they live on their labor, their self-denial, their weariness and want. The poor man who deforms himself by toil, who labors for his wife and children through all his anxious, barren, wasted life—who goes to the grave without ever having a luxury—has been the food of others. He has been devoured by his fellow-men.

The poor woman living in the bare and lonely room, cheerless and fireless, sewing night and day to keep starvation from her child, is slowly being eaten by her fellow-men. When I take into consideration the agony of civilized life—the failures, the anxiety, the tears, the withered hopes, the bitter realities, the hunger, the crime, the humiliation, the scheme—I am almost forced to say that cannibalism, after all, is the most merciful form in which man has ever lived upon his fellow-man.

It is impossible for a man with a good heart to be satisfied with this world as it is now. No man can truly enjoy even what he earns—what he knows to be his own—knowing that millions of his fellow-men are in misery and want. When we think of the famished, we feel that it is almost heartless to eat. To meet the ragged and shivering makes one almost ashamed to be well dressed and warm—one feels as though his heart was as cold as their bodies.

In a world filled with millions and millions of acres of land waiting to be tilled, where one man can raise the food for hundreds, millions are on the edge of famine. We can comprehend the stupidity at the bottom of this truth.

Is there to be no change?

Are the laws of "supply and demand," invention and science, monopoly and competition, capital and legislation, always to be enemies of those who toil? Will the workers always be ignorant enough and stupid enough to give their earnings to the useless? Will they support millions of soldiers to kill the sons of other workingmen?

Will they always build temples and live in huts and dens themselves? Will they forever allow parasites and vampires to live upon their blood? Will they remain the slaves of the beggars they support? Will honest men stop taking off their hats to successful fraud? Will industry, in the presence of crowned idleness, forever fall upon its knees—and will the lips unstained by ties forever kiss the robber's and impostor's hands?

Will they understand that beggars cannot be generous, and that every healthful man must earn the right to live? Will they finally say that the man who has had equal privileges with all others has no right to complain, or will they follow the example that has been set by their oppressors?

Will they learn that force, to succeed, must have thought behind it, and that anything done, in order that it may succeed, must rest on justice?

#### ARBITRARY ARBITRATION.

Arbitration is an equitable means of arriving at a fair settlement of disputed points or differences between the employer and employes. The attempts of both employers and employes to evade the principles of arbitration and make the system more unfair than the grievances it aims to correct is certain to bring it, as a method of adjustment, into disrepute.

It is an indubitable fact that in many instances both employers and employes, after agreeing to arbitrate are guilty of striving to dictate an arbitration committee friendly to their side, thus insuring a one-sided verdict. Each side, granted the privilege of naming one or more members of the committee and appointing those best qualified to present and protect its side, employs every effort to have the odd members those of its choice. This is not arbitration, either in principle, spirit or act. Each side deliberately tries to gain an unfair advantage over the other. The decision of such a committee is not the decision of an arbitration committee, but is a biased decision, determined in advance by one or the other side to the dispute.

A fair decision, and nothing more, is always best for labor. It is the greatest victory labor's side can gain.

There is no permanency to a decision unfairly secured and it is a deadly blow to arbitration.

Organized labor does not want, and certainly cannot afford, to practice unfair arbitration. It cannot live under such a system and will be victimized by, and is far more susceptible to, the abuses of unfair arbitration than the employer. It is of comparatively recent date that organized labor has been generally accorded the rights and recognition of arbitration.

Are the benefits or abuses of arbitration going to be exemplified at the hands of organized labor?

The fact that employers indulge in unfair tactics should serve as a lesson, but not a standard to be followed. Sharp practices may gain temporary advantage, but if this course is to be taken in connection with arbitration it would be abolished because of its evils rather than be perpetuated because of its benefits.

Instead, however, of honestly striving to secure a competent, fair-minded individual or individuals to complete the arbitration committee, the appointees of both sides to the dispute indulge in professional bickering, haggling and hair-splitting, in a vain endeavor to get the best of the other fellow.

It is not a difficult problem to complete arbitration committees with disinterested, fair-minded members if the contending parties would themselves pursue fair tactics.

Every decision rendered by a biased committee, whether favorable to the employer or employee, is defeating the purpose of arbitration and retrogressing to the old method of strikes, lockouts and force, instead of increasing the possibilities of employers and employees coming together and by right reasoning settling their differences.

Such tactics engender suspicion and contempt and a lack of confidence in the honesty of not only the parties to the dispute, but the members of the committee and arbitration. Wrangling and sparring for points retard settlement and cause unnecessary loss in many instances to both sides.

Let each side appoint representatives who will proceed to do the work at hand and not indulge in wasteful and useless wrangling, and arbitration will take care of the grievance.

Arbitration has proved valuable to organized labor, the employer and industrial peace, but it cannot long endure after the cure becomes as bad as the disease.—*Shoe Workers' Journal*.

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#### SOME SENSIBLE WORDS BY HENRY GEORGE, JR.

Henry George, Jr., in the Chicago Record-Herald recently had a word to say about the alleged "tyranny of labor." Here are a few extracts:

"The man we call poor finds much toil and trouble in getting a living. He works long and hard to get the mere necessities, not to say comforts, of life. Indeed, so little independence has he in the matter of earning his livelihood that he comes to regard employment as a boon. He holds the man who will employ him as his benefactor, not as an employer should properly be regarded—an exchanger of something that the laborer wants for something the employer wants done.

"Under proper conditions the laborer would not be dependent, or at least so dependent. Employment would not then be a boon. To obtain the service of a laborer would be a boon. Employers would be offering premiums of various kinds for such services.

"There would be no need for trade unions, nor would laborers take the trouble to subject themselves to the restraints upon their individual liberties by banding themselves into any kind of association peculiar to laborers. They would accept employment or reject it, as they pleased, and each would make the best terms possible for himself.

"In such a state of things labor would be free. But that is not the present state of

things. Monopoly of natural opportunities compels an intense competition among laborers. Such monopolies are not natural. They are purely artificial. They exist because laws have been made to authorize them.

"If these laws were rescinded these monopolies would disappear, and natural opportunities would be thrown open to labor, thus relieving the present intense competition among laborers. Wages would rise and laborers would be vastly more independent than they are now.

"But the laws creating or sanctioning monopoly do exist. The opportunities for employment are, as a consequence, restricted, and laborers are forced to compete with one another.

"Is it not to be expected, therefore, that laborers will do something to promote their common interest? And what step should be more in keeping with such a purpose than for them to band together in a union so as to put up and keep up the price of labor, or at least to prevent the price of labor being forced downward?

"Monopoly of natural opportunities being gone, the needs for offensive and defensive organizations of labor would be gone. Laborers would find no further need to join these passive armies. None of the newspapers would have occasion to defend monopoly or to denounce a real or supposed trade union 'despotism.'"

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THE wings of riches make flying machines look like thirty cents.

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THE total amount of benefits paid by the Cigarmakers' International Union in 1903 was \$374,968, while the income from all sources was \$751,942.

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WHEN an employer makes a move to better his condition he is a wise business man, but when his employee does the same thing he is an agitator and perhaps an anarchist.

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BECAUSE a minister of the gospel occasionally goes astray and falls by the wayside, it does not prove that all ministers are corrupt and that Christianity is wrong. And if a trade unionist occasionally goes wrong it does not prove that all trade unionists are bad or that trade unions are a failure and subject to abolishment. It simply proves that we are all drawn from the one common human family, and that all are subject to temptations, and that once in a while one yields and falls by the wayside. The movement, however, lives on, and is better for it.

## A LITTLE ADVICE.

When you work for a man, work for him with all your might and main, skill and brain.

When you fight for a principle, fight for it tooth and toe nail and stick to it like a bulldog until you have won out.

When you attend your union meeting do so with the firm determination of trying to help your organization in some way or other.

When you have grown faint-hearted and discouraged with life in general think of how many people are far worse off than you and check up.

When you make a demand on your employer first be sure that it is right and just, and, having made sure of those facts, stick to it until it is granted.

When you undertake anything make up your mind before you start in that you are going to win. That assurance will help you wonderfully during the fight.

When you are tempted to do anything mean or unmanly think just once of the effect your act may have on your union and on trades unionism in general.

When you feel a non-unionist don't forget to talk to him about the advantages of unionism and show him that he is foolish to remain outside of the union.

When you feel that someone has wronged you and the desire to get even rises in your bosom, remember that God says "good for evil," and kill your enemy with kindness.

When you hear a fellow trades unionist roasting or knocking anybody call him down and shame him all you possibly can. That is, if the party he is talking about is not present, and the chances are he is not.

## MISSOURI'S BIG BOOK.

Eighty thousand volumes of the most comprehensive book concerning the commonwealth of Missouri ever issued have just been published by the Missouri World's Fair Commission and are now ready for judicious distribution at the Missouri state building by Walter Williams, the well-known editor, under whose direction the work was prepared. "The State of Missouri—An Autobiography," as the book is called, aims to answer concisely, clearly, frankly and interestingly every question that can be asked about this great state. It contains over thirteen hundred excellent and notable photographic scenes in Missouri history, industry, buildings and landscape. Each of the 114 counties is represented in these photographs, as well as in the letter press. The heading of the chapter upon each county shows some of its characteristic scenes. From whatever standpoint considered, the work is a monumental one, placing as it does in a permanent, concrete and entertaining form the history, resources and advantages of this great commonwealth.

## CAPITALISTS' UNIONS.

The workingman who fights against organized labor has an easy time compared with the capitalist who fights against organized capital. The labor "scab" is no more detestable to his brother laborers than is the capitalist "scab" to his brother capitalists. The most heinous crime an employer of labor can commit is to "scab" on his fellow employers of labor. Just as the individual laborers have organized into groups to protect themselves from the perils of the "scab" laborer, so have the employers organized into groups to protect themselves from the perils of the "scab" employer. The employers' federations, associations or trusts are nothing more than unions. They are organized to destroy "scabbing" among themselves and to encourage "scabbing" amongst others.

The banded capitalists discriminate against a "scab" capitalist by refusing him trade advantages, and by combining against him in a most relentless fashion. The banded laborers are no more merciless than the banded capitalists.—*Jack London in the Atlantic Monthly.*

THE executive board of the Western Federation is considering the advisability of removing the headquarters of that organization from Denver, probably to Lead, S. D.

JACKSON, MICH., has more girl employes than any other city of its size in the United States. There are at least 4,000 girls employed at that place, causing it to be justly named "the city of working girls."

A TRAVELING man found a hair in his order of honey at a Muscotah, Kan., hotel and complained to the landlord about it. "I can't help it," the landlord replied. "I bought it for combed honey."—*Kansas City Star.*

YOU are free Britons that rule the waves, and free Frenchmen that lead the universe, of course; but you have not a bit of land you can stand on without somebody's leave, nor a house for your children that they can't be turned out of, nor a bit of bread for their breakfast tomorrow, but on the chance of some more yards of riband being wanted.—*Ruskin.*

THE London Society of Compositors, with 11,270 members, has a reserve fund of \$361,000. Nearly \$80,000 was paid to the unemployed last year. The society maintains 330 superannuated members, who received for the year \$33,000 from the general treasury. The funeral benefits for the twelve months totaled \$11,740.

EVERY once in a while there is a strike in this country accompanied by mob violence. Then the preachers, the teachers, the screechers and the bleachers cry out that the right to work is sacred and damned be he who dares to interfere with it.

They are quite right in this position, but does it never occur to them to ask how much they themselves are responsible for violence? Why, in the very breath with which they decry the violence of the striker they applaud the violence which puts him down. The parson mounts his pulpit and preaches a sermon from the text, "But I say unto ye that ye resist not evil," and demands that the governor call out the militia. The teacher instills the dates and details of bloody battles into the childish mind until the first ambition of the average boy is to be a soldier and kill somebody. And then we marvel that these boys grow into workmen who are occasionally quite as willing to fight for personal reasons as soldiers are for impersonal ones. The screechers applaud the new doctrine of American citizenship which is embodied in the president's speech to the West Pointers, to the effect that the speaker has no use for a soldier unless he is "not only willing to fight, but anxious to fight." But the screecher just as vociferously condemns the striker who

says: "When you catch a scab, give him his bumps."

"Anxious to fight!" In any cause, on any occasion, against any "enemy," whether the enemy be right or wrong! "Give him his bumps!" Good or bad, young or old, strike-breaker or starving wretch driven to any strait to wrest a few crusts of bread to feed his crying babes, "give him his bumps!" The essential parallel here is plain.

And the bleachers! They sit and applaud the old flag and the water-cure, life, liberty and the pursuit of the negro, and see no reason why these seeds which they sow in their own minds and others should bear fruit of its own kind. Violence in strikes is a bad thing, a wicked thing, and it exists because we counsel and applaud violence in other forms, legal and illegal, and because we are content to combat it with violence and to rest content with putting it down and never striving to remove its cause.—*St. Louis Chronicle.*

THE new British blue book gives the average weekly wages of fifteen skilled trades at \$10.50 in London and \$18.75 in New York.



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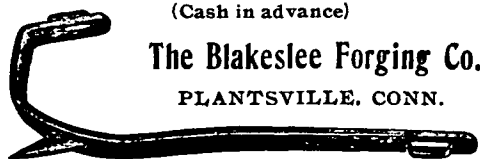
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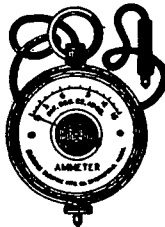
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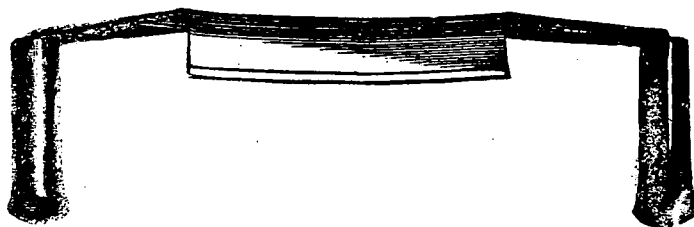
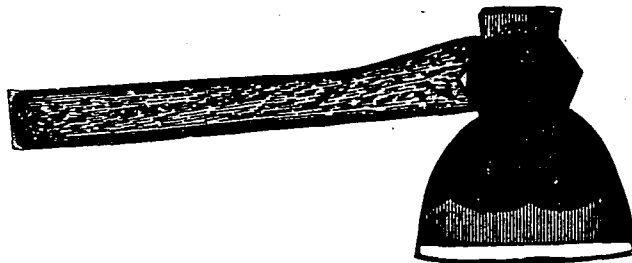
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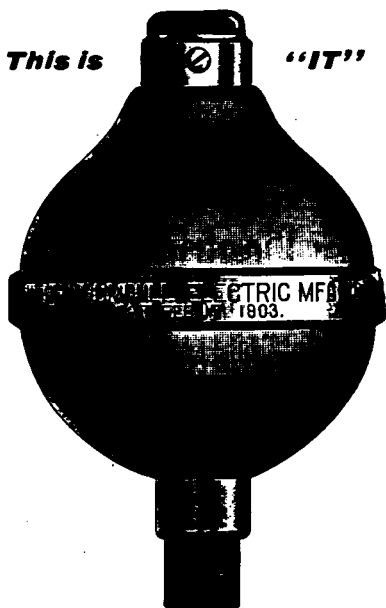


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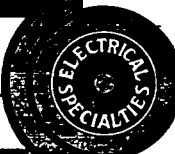
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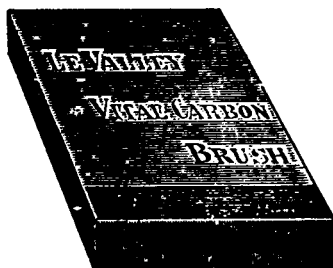


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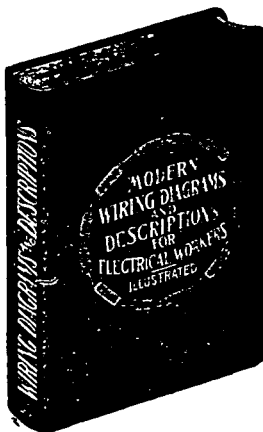
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### **CONTENTS. DIAG'S**

Call and Alarm Circuits .....	12
Annunciators.....	8
Bells.....	9
Return Call Annunciators.....	4
Fire and Burglar Alarm.....	10
Telephone.....	7
Telegraph.....	3
Gas Lighting by Electricity....	4
Automatic Fire Alarms.....	1
Primary Batteries.....	7
Connecting Up.....	3
Miscellaneous Circuits.....	6
Electric Lighting.....	30
Arc Lamps.....	4
Meters.....	28
Motors.....	21
Generators.....	7
Compensators.....	1
Switch Boards.....	3
Ground Detectors.....	10
Storage Batteries.....	1
Testing.....	2
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Light.....	6

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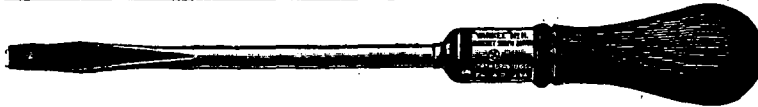
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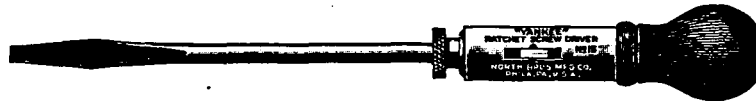
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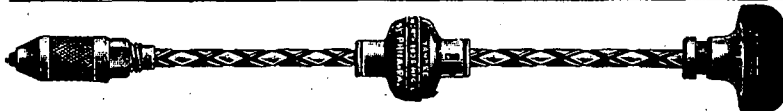
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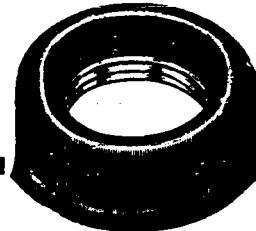
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d Trimmers.	e Cranemen.	f Cable Splicers.
g Switch-board Men.	h Shopmen.	

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b No. 4, NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Meets first and third Wednesday evenings at Room No. 2, Odd Fellows Hall, Camp street, between La Fayette and Poydras. President, John H. McLin, 2323 First street; recording secretary, J. Criss, 2526 Melpomene street; financial secretary, Robert L. Reilly, 2908 Annunciation street.

c No. 5, PITTSBURG, PA.—Meets every Friday at Electrical Workers' Hall, 302 Grant street. President, James E. Bown, 392 Coltart square; recording secretary, S. R. Scheirer, 302 Grant street; financial secretary, J. W. Considine, 302 Grant st.

c No. 6, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Meets every Wednesday night in Myrtle Hall, Alcazar building, 120 O'Farrell street. President, W. L. Cox, 2736 1/2 Howard street; recording secretary, W. H. McConnell, 35 Eddy street; financial secretary, M. J. Doyle, 35 Eddy street.

a No. 7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—Meets every Monday at Room 219, Court Square Theater building. President, W. F. Kavanaugh, 221 Sumner street; recording secretary, George D. Beecher, 81 Tyler street; financial secretary, J. J. Collins, 110 Congress street.

c No. 8, TOLEDO, OHIO.—Meets Monday of each week at Friendship Hall, cor. Jefferson and Summit. President, J. W. Strub, 1220 Baker street; recording secretary, S. S. Hepburn, 3139 Summit avenue; financial secretary, M. C. Luttenberger, 423 Floyd avenue.

b No. 9, CHICAGO, ILL.—Meets every Saturday night, 8 p.m., at Sam Jack's Hall, No. 7, 83 East Madison street. President, H. Cullen, 80 Aberdeen street; recording secretary, J. L. Collins, 5907 La Salle street; financial secretary, C. M. Paulson, 33 North Lincoln street.

a No. 10, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Meets every Monday at Morrison's Hall, Circle street. President, Alex. Cory, 902 Virginia avenue; recording secretary, N. Garbutt, 409 E. New York street; financial secretary, S. B. French, 136 W. New York street.

a No. 11, WATERBURY, CONN.—Meets every Friday at Carpenters' Hall, Schlitz bldg., Main street. President, P. J. Horgan, New street; recording secretary, M. J. Quinlan, 31 Welton street; financial secretary, C. H. Little, 347 West Main street.

a No. 12, PUEBLO, COLO.—Meets every Friday evening at Trades' Assembly Hall, Sixth and Main streets. President, Taylor Chun, P. O. Box 70; recording secretary, A. E. Hoes, P. O. Box 70; financial secretary, Joseph E. Marrion, P. O. Box 70.

a No. 13, EL PASO, TEX.—Meets first four Mondays of each month at Masonic Temple, San Antonio street. President, H. W. Hayes, P. O. Box 620; financial secretary, E. Porch, P. O. Box 620; recording secretary, S. A. Milliron, Box 620;

b No. 14, PITTSBURG, PA.—Meets every Thursday night at Electrical Workers' Hall, 302 Grant street. President, A. Nicoll, 302 Grant street; recording secretary, C. O. Skinner, 302 Grant street; financial secretary, S. D. Young, 302 Grant street.

a No. 15, JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Meets first and third Fridays of each month at 331 Palisade avenue, near Elevated R. R. President, Fred Best, 1310 Washington street, Hoboken, N. J.; recording secretary, A. J. Webber, 151 Monticello avenue, Jersey City; financial secretary, A. H. Wilson, 1218 Park avenue, Hoboken, N. J.

a No. 16, EVANSVILLE, IND.—Meets every Friday night at Private Hall or rooms, 313 1/2 Upper Third street. President, E. E. Hoskinson, 925 East Indiana street; recording secretary, S. H. Lockett, 213 Oak street; financial secretary, Dick Fisher, 204 Clark street.

b No. 17, DETROIT, MICH.—Meets every Monday evening at Johnson's Hall, 34 Monroe avenue. President, E. G. Smith, 32 Farmer street; recording secretary, George Burns, 349 Magnolia avenue; financial secretary, F. H. Ellsworth, 193 Charlotte avenue.

c No. 18, KANSAS CITY, MO.—Meets every Monday evening at Electrical Workers' Hall, 1333 Grand avenue. President, Chas. McCallum, care Union Depot Signal Tower; recording secretary, Chas. M. Caldwell, 520 E. 11th street; financial secretary, Neil Callahan, 1333 Grand avenue, care E. W. Hall.

a No. 19, ATCHISON, KANS.—Meets second and fourth Fridays, Labor Union Hall, Seventh and Commercial streets. President, E. Emory, Mo. and Kans. Tel. Co.; recording secretary, O. B. Gilmore, 614 N. Sixth street; financial secretary, R. M. Dougherty, 501 Commercial street.

b No. 20, NEW YORK CITY.—Meets every Tuesday night at Military Hall, 193 Bowery. President, T. J. Convery, 193 Bowery; recording secretary, W. D. Hubbard, 193 Bowery; financial secretary, P. McLaughlin, 149 N. Portland avenue, Brooklyn.

b No. 21, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Meets every Friday at Electrical Workers' Hall, corner Darien and Vine streets. President, Thomas Powers, 906 Markoe street; recording secretary, H. C. McClenahan, 509 Race street; financial secretary, Jos. Calliert, 226 N. Ninth street.

c No. 22, OMAHA, NEBR.—Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at Labor Temple, Fifteenth and Dodge streets. President, F. T. Manahan, 2608 Harney street; recording secretary, H. P. Kerr, 2245 Nineteenth street; financial secretary, James Corr, 4760 N. Twenty-fourth street.

a No. 23, ST. PAUL, MINN.—Meets first and third Mondays at Federation Hall, Third and Wabasha streets. President, Edward Rowan, 715 Lee avenue; recording secretary, C. W. Berryman, 650 Rice street; financial secretary, J. B. Hilton, P. O. Box 232, North St. Paul, Minn.

b No. 24, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Union Temple, 26-8 S. Washington avenue. President, G. T. Raymond, 1000 Thirteenth avenue, south; recording secretary, Chas. H. Coar, 2831 Twenty-eighth avenue, south; financial secretary, J. J. Reynolds, 216 Fourth avenue, south.

a No. 25, TERRE HAUTE, IND.—Meets every Tuesday at C. L. U. Hall, 626 1/2 Wabash avenue. President, A. R. Markle, 1027 Seventh avenue; recording secretary, C. Shoaf, Citizens' Tel. Co.; financial secretary, Lee Dickerson, 509 S. Thirteenth st.

c No. 26, WASHINGTON, D. C.—Meets every Thursday at Building Trades Hall, corner Sixth and G streets, N. W. President, Chris. Yeabower, 404 I street, N. W.; recording secretary, Geo. A. Neal, 245 N. Capitol street; financial secretary, Ed. Nothnagel, Room No. 2, Building Trades Hall.

b No. 27, BALTIMORE, MD.—Meets every Monday evening at Border State Bank building, Park avenue and Fayette street. President, A. J. Walker, 657 Fayette street, west; recording secretary, G. W. Spillman, 1219 Carroll street; financial secretary, J. Connelly, 1728 N. Bond street.

c No. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.—Meets every Thursday at 8 p. m. at Trades Union Hall, 343 No. Calvert street. President, W. W. Welsh, 1520 E. Preston street; recording secretary, W. H. Ernnis, 835 W. Payette street; financial secretary, Geo. J. Schmidt, 241 Milton avenue.

a No. 29, TRENTON, N. J.—Meets every Tuesday evening at Ribson building, corner Broad and Front streets. President, Chas. Gordon, 32 Chapel street; recording secretary, W. N. J. Wood, 60 W. End avenue; financial secretary, J. M. Cleary, 711 S. Clinton avenue.

b No. 30, CINCINNATI, OHIO.—Meets every second and fourth Wednesday at Cosmopolitan Hall, 1313 Vine street. President, Wm. Seidel, 2322 Harrison avenue; recording secretary, Fred. Seidel, 2322 Harrison avenue; financial secretary, C. A. Palmer, 4222 Cherry street.

a No. 31, DULUTH, MINN.—Meets first, third and fifth Thursday of each month, at Bricklayers' Hall, Axa building, 221 West Superior street. President, Wm. Murnian, 229 Fifty-fourth avenue, west; recording secretary, H. J. Gibbs, 1029 W. 1st street; financial secretary, C. W. Higgins, 418 8th avenue W.

a No. 32, LIMA, OHIO.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Donze Hall, 219½ South Main street. President, Harry Davidson, 321 McPherson avenue; recording secretary, Charles L. Stout, 854 E. North street; financial secretary, E. D. Wentworth, 727 Holly street.

a No. 33, NEW CASTLE, PA.—Meets every Wednesday night at G. A. R. Hall, corner of East and Washington streets, third floor. President, S. A. Wilkinson, Crawford avenue; recording secretary, F. D. Kingsley, 68 Pearson street; financial secretary, F. L. Truby, rear 124 Neshannock avenue.

b No. 34, PEORIA, ILL.—Meets first and third Mondays at Pettitt's Hall, 209 Liberty street. President, Geo. M. Akers, 1803 Lincoln avenue; recording secretary, Frank Mattlin, 400 North Adams street; financial secretary, L. T. Henry, 319 Main street.

a No. 35, MASSILLON, OHIO.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, McAymond's block. President, F. F. Flickinger, 188 Richville avenue; recording secretary, R. S. Hardgrove, 22 E. Charles street; financial secretary, A. Shorb, 382 West Tremont street.

b No. 36, SACRAMENTO, CAL.—Meets every Thursday night at Odd Fellows' Temple, Ninth and K streets. President, John Richards, 725 L street; recording secretary, A. McDonald, 2530 M street; financial secretary, J. Noonan, 1120 Twentieth st.

b No. 37, HARTFORD, CONN.—Meets every Friday at Union Hall, 235 Asylum street. President, Andy Anderson, No. 4 Hunterford street; recording secretary, James McDonald, 64 Grove street; financial secretary, Dan Murphy, 34 Russell street.

c No. 38, CLEVELAND, OHIO.—Meets every Tuesday at Foresters' Hall, 223 Champlain street. President, S. W. Bell, 1207 Pearl street; recording secretary, E. B. Horne, 19 Wilson place; financial secretary, W. C. Harrington, 166 McHenry street.

a No. 39, CLEVELAND, OHIO.—Meets every Thursday at Arch Hall, 393 Ontario street. President, J. R. Thomas, 32 Hazard street; recording secretary, G. H. Gleason, 83 Prospect street; financial secretary, R. Gray, 83 Prospect street.

a No. 40, ST. JOSEPH, MO.—Meets Wednesday at A. O. U. W. Hall, Eighth and Locust streets. President, Charles A. Waller, City Plant, Fifth and Olive streets; recording secretary, Wm. Morse, 1710 Calhoun street; financial secretary, Chas. B. Ellis, 1202 North Third street.

c No. 41, BUFFALO, N. Y.—Meets every Thursday at Council Hall, Ellicott and Huron streets. President, Geo. C. King, 179 Waverly street; recording secretary, Eldred V. Souter, 243 Maryland street; financial secretary, Jos. S. Childs, 596 Williams street.

b No. 42, UTICA, N. Y.—Meets first and third Fridays at Labor Temple, 18 Hotel street. President, A. Durr, 8 Louise street; recording secretary, C. R. Stringer, 22 Cornelia street; financial secretary, W. J. Root, 272 Seymour avenue.

c No. 43, SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Meets Fridays (every Friday in the month) at Bartenders' Hall, Empire building, West Genesee street. President, Charles Brand; recording secretary, James Andrews, 513 N. Salina street; financial secretary, John Kerwin, 105 Belmont street.

a No. 44, ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Meets every other Wednesday at Electrical Workers' Hall, 86 State street. President, J. Desmond, 288 Glenwood avenue; recording secretary, P. H. Brennan, 42 Bartlett street; financial secretary, L. H. Kelly, 33 Lyndhurst street.

b No. 45, BUFFALO, N. Y.—Meets every other Wednesday at Electrical Workers' Hall, 86 State street. President, J. Desmond, 288 Glenwood avenue; recording secretary, P. H. Brennan, 42 Bartlett street; financial secretary, L. H. Kelly, 33 Lyndhurst street.

f No. 46, BALTIMORE, MD.—Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at corner Fayette street and Park avenue. President, W. W. Moat, 941 W. Lexington street; recording secretary, R. J. Stewart, 3357 Beech avenue; financial secretary, S. E. Herr, 1408 Whitelock street.

a No. 47, SIOUX CITY, IOWA.—Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at B. T. C. Hall, over 412 and 414 Douglas street. President, Arthur G. Garton, Vendome Hotel; recording secretary, N. J. Nelson, 1123 West Third street; financial secretary, Bert J. Boucher, Vendome Hotel.

a No. 48, RICHMOND, VA.—Meets every Tuesday night at McDonough's Hall, 700 W. Broad street. President, L. J. Johnson, 6 Seventh street; recording secretary, F. A. Fry, 608½ China street; financial secretary, J. D. Hamilton, 812 Brooks avenue.

d No. 49, CHICAGO, ILL.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Sam T. Jack's Hall, 83 E. Madison street. President, Alex. McGregor, 1307 Tripp avenue; recording secretary, Conrad Cornell, 956 Lincoln avenue; financial secretary, J. C. Jansen, 5841 Shields avenue.

a No. 50, BELLEVILLE, ILL.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Antlers' Hall, A and Spring streets. President, Henry Christian, 103 East Main street; recording secretary, James Workman, 117 South Church street; financial secretary, F. W. Stark, 519 East C street.

a No. 51, ESTACION, MONCLOVA, COAHUILA, MEX.—Meets fourth Sunday in every month at Council Hall, Monclova, Coah., Mex. President, J. F. Wellage, C. P. Dioz, Coah., Mex.; recording secretary, William Dukes, Jaral, Coah., Mex.; financial secretary, Frank Wallace, Box 11, Estacion, Monclova, Mex.

c No. 52, NEWARK, N. J.—Meets Monday nights at Electrical Workers' Hall, 236 Washington street. President, E. Johnson, 308 S. Orange avenue, Vailsburg, N. J.; recording secretary, George G. Williams, 41 Wainright street; financial secretary, E. J. Beaty, 304 S. Ninth street.

a No. 53, HARRISBURG, PA.—Meets every Thursday at Holtsman's Cigar Store, 315 Market street. President, H. H. Danner, Lemoyne, Cumb. Co.; recording secretary, C. S. Ebersole, 133 South Fourteenth street; financial secretary, C. A. E. Andersen, 46 Summit street.

b No. 54, COLUMBUS, OHIO.—Meets every Thursday evening at 7:30 at Lazarus building, corner Town and High streets. President, K. C. Taylor, 37 East Third avenue; recording secretary, D. C. Hagerty, 1100 Summit street; financial secretary, J. A. Pilger, 2493 Medary avenue.

a No. 55, DES MOINES, IOWA.—Meets every Thursday at Trades Assembly Hall, Seventh and Locust streets. President, Jas. Fitzgerald, 1924 Leyner street; recording secretary, A. R. Morse, 513 Crocker street; financial secretary, Charles Laffin, Thirty-ninth and Woodland streets.

a No. 56, ERIE, PA.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Metcalf's Hall, 724 State street. President, Nat. Barton, 1109 Myrtle street; recording secretary, Ed. Semmence, 711 W. Eighth street; financial secretary, H. Garvin, 1015 Plum street.

SEPT. 1934

b No. 57, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—Meets every Thursday evening at Electrical Workers' Hall, 11 West First street, south. President, Chas. Reed, Box 402; recording secretary, C. D. Bowman, Box 402; financial secretary, H. M. Murray, Box 402.

a No. 58, NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—Meets every Friday at Mayle Hall, 723 Third street. President, William Watts, 1629 Whirlpool street; recording secretary, H. W. Davis, 2202 Main street; financial secretary, C. P. Mingay, 1008 Fairfield avenue.

c No. 59, ST. LOUIS, MO.—Meets every Wednesday night at Zebroun's Hall, S. E. cor. Seventeenth and Washington streets. President, Henry Kundert, 3440 California avenue; recording secretary, Oscar Otto, 1011 Ann avenue; financial secretary, E. N. Hardy, 1812 Ohio avenue.

a No. 60, SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Trades Council Hall, Alamo street. President, J. P. Broderick, 722 South Prince street; recording secretary, W. B. Freeman, 119 Van Buren street; financial secretary, John Thompson, 319 Lubbock street.

b No. 61, LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Meets every Thursday at Council of Labor Hall, 438 South Spring street. President, J. E. Walker, 933 Lee street; recording secretary, H. Warner, 135 South Main street; financial secretary, W. Lipscomb, 181 North Quebec street.

a No. 62, YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Finn's Hall, northwest corner of Public Square. President, C. A. Onstott, 613 Covington street; recording secretary, M. A. McCabe, 245 East Rayen avenue; financial secretary, W. H. Neuman, 918 North avenue.

a No. 63, WARREN, PA.—Meets first and third Fridays at K. of H. Hall, Second street. President, C. W. Simpson, Warren, Pa.; recording secretary, Otto Bartsels, East Water street; financial secretary, N. H. Spencer, Box 1094.

c No. 64, YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.—Meets every second and fourth Wednesday night at Finn Hall, Public Square. President, Wm. Cavanaugh, corner Edward and Mt. Pleasant street; recording secretary, C. F. Richards, 736 Lydia street; financial secretary, W. H. Griffith, 736 Crossman avenue.

a No. 65, BUTTE, MONT.—Meets first and third Fridays at I. O. G. T. Hall, West Broadway. President, L. E. Woodworth, P. O. Box 846; recording and financial secretary, Wm. Enders, P. O. Box 846.

a No. 66, HOUSTON, TEX.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Labor Hall, corner Preston and Caroline streets. President, C. R. George, City Electrician's Office; recording secretary, A. A. Taylor, 1917 Milam; financial secretary, W. J. Peters, 2317 Chartres.

a No. 67, QUINCY, ILL.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Trade and Labor Hall, 619 Main street. President, L. S. Hull, 1315 Vermont street; recording secretary, F. G. Ernest, 828 Madison street; financial secretary, J. W. Redmond, 543 South Fourth street.

c No. 68, DENVER, COLO.—Meets every Monday at 324 Charles building. President, Geo. E. Winters, Box 614; recording secretary, Geo. G. Macy, Box 614; financial secretary, C. F. Oliver, Box 614.

b No. 69, DALLAS, TEX.—Meets every Thursday night at Labor Temple, 401 Main street. President, Ed. Bennett, 138 Magnolia street; recording secretary, R. S. Carmack, 120 Crockett street; financial secretary, W. S. Anderson, 127 Juliette street.

a No. 70, CRIPPLE CREEK, COLO.—Meets first and second Wednesday following the 10th of month at (first) 126 E. Bennett avenue; (second) 210 Victor avenue, Victor. President, F. C. Burford, Box 684; recording secretary, C. R. Douglas, Box 684; financial secretary, E. P. Steen, Box 684.

b No. 71, LANCASTER, PA.—Meets second and last Sunday in Central Labor Hall, S. Queen and Niffin streets. President, James Brann, 315 W. James street; recording secretary, Simeon Suter, 221 East Frederick street; financial secretary, Wm. O'Connors, 446 South Christian street.

a No. 72, WACO, TEX.—Meets second and fourth Saturday nights at Labor Hall, Sixth and Franklin

streets. President, J. W. Thagard, 1215 Baylor street; recording secretary, C. E. Smith, 414 Washington street; financial secretary, C. F. Marrs, 1215 Baylor street.

a No. 73, SPOKANE, WASH.—Meets every Monday at Central Labor Hall, First and Post streets. President, W. D. Nickson, 2603 Mallon avenue; recording secretary, J. B. Holland, 1610 Ide avenue; financial secretary, D. W. Eberlin, 2514 E. Sixth avenue.

a No. 74, WINONA, MINN.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Electrical Workers' Hall, 67 East Third street. President, George Morrison, 510 Olmstead street; recording secretary, John P. Fromm, 467 East Fourth street; financial secretary, H. B. Kline, 510 Olmstead street.

b No. 75, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Trades and Labor Council Hall. President, C. Lawrence; recording secretary, Harry Carlin, 8 Lagrave street; financial secretary, Fred H. Wilcox, 217 Livingston street.

a No. 76, TACOMA, WASH.—Meets first and third Saturdays in Union Hall, 721 Commerce street. President, A. M. Craig, South Fifty-eighth and O streets; recording secretary, J. E. Wills, 4121 Thomson avenue; financial secretary, C. A. Young, 4110 Yakima avenue.

b No. 77, SEATTLE, WASH.—Meets every Thursday at Musicians' Hall, 1420 Second avenue. President, John S. Wilson, 1818 Ninth avenue; recording secretary, Wm. Lambert; financial secretary, A. Gordon, 2724 Madison street.

c No. 78, ATLANTA, GA.—Meets Tuesday nights at Federation Hall, Forsythe and Marietta streets. President, M. L. Goodhart, Marietta street; recording secretary, E. Boone, Oakland County, Ga.; financial secretary, H. Ashbaugh, 81 South Pryor street.

b No. 79, SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Meets first and third Mondays at Myers' Hall, corner of East Genesee and Montgomery streets. President, Edward Gyatt, 115 Burnet avenue; recording secretary, Cornelius O'Connor, 503 Hawley avenue; financial secretary, Edward Greene, 132 Mary alley.

a No. 80, NORFOLK, VA.—Meets every Tuesday at I. B. E. W. Hall, 268 Main street. President, H. A. Brock, P. O. Box 232; recording secretary, J. H. T. Smith, P. O. Box 232; financial secretary, E. E. Mathevs, P. O. Box 232.

a No. 81, SCRANTON, PA.—Meets first and third Monday at Street Car Men's Hall, 222 Lackawanna avenue. President, T. B. Sturdevant, 815 Cedar avenue; recording secretary, N. K. Shenck, 611 Deacon street; financial secretary, D. Laverty, 101 Spruce street.

a No. 82, HENDERSON, KY.—Meets first and third Tuesdays in each month in Powers' Hall, First street. President, A. F. Braum, 327 Second street; recording secretary, H. B. Jones, 219 Green street; financial secretary, A. J. Quinn, 318 Elm street.

a No. 83, MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Meets every Friday at Lipp's Hall, corner Third and Prairie streets. President, J. R. Barry, 1326 Fon Du Lac avenue; recording secretary, O. A. Blackwood, 829 Franklin street; financial secretary, Nick Daleiden, 846 Thirty-third street.

a No. 84, ATLANTA, GA.—Meets every Wednesday in Atlanta Federated Trades Hall, 14½ North Forsyth street. President, John Pendley, East Atlanta P. O.; recording secretary, B. R. Megee, 161 W. Hunter street; financial secretary, George W. Olwell, 222 East Fair street.

a No. 85, SAULT STE. MARIE, ONTARIO, CAN.—Meets every second and fourth Thursday at Turner block, Queen and Brock streets, Northwest. President, R. C. Duffin, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; recording secretary, H. Lamberton, Sault Ste. Marie, West P. O.; financial secretary, R. B. Johnston, P. O. Box 470, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

c No. 86, ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Meets every Monday at Electrical Workers' Hall, 80 State street. President, Gus Webber, 54 Carlton street; recording secretary, H. E. Erhardt, 15 Lamberton Park; financial secretary, W. A. Johnston, Hudson avenue.

b No. 87, NEWARK, N. J.—Meets every Friday at Electrical Workers' Hall, 236 Washington street. President, W. McDonald, 332 Bank street; recording secretary, J. Leger, 150 First street; financial secretary, F. R. Greenwood, 50 Clinton street.

a No. 88, SAVANNAH, GA.—Meets second and fourth Monday evenings at Odd Fellows' Hall, corner President and Whitaker streets. President, J. R. Dargon, Box 316; recording secretary, R. F. Stafford, Box 316; financial secretary, E. H. Todd, Box 316.

a No. 89, AKRON, OHIO.—Meets every other Friday at 39 Viaduct. President, G. M. Swarts; recording secretary, F. F. Loomis, 111 Viaduct.

b No. 90, NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Meets every Saturday evening at Foresters' Hall, 781 Chapel street. President, Frank Horan, 57 Washington avenue; recording secretary, J. J. Wheeler, 156 Congress avenue; financial secretary, Frank Tanner, 156 Congress avenue.

a No. 91, EASTON, PA.—Meets second and fourth Friday nights at Easton Journal building, Church street. President, Alex. McNeill, 208 Northampton street; recording secretary, H. O. Meeker, 249 Bushkill street; financial secretary, W. C. Pearce, 40 Wilkesbarre street.

a No. 92, HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Saturdays in each month at B. of R. T. Hall, Arcade building. President, H. S. Brown, Hornellsville Tel. Co.; recording secretary, A. E. Kline, Hornellsville Tel. Co.; financial secretary, R. Burdick, 9 Cottage avenue.

a No. 93, EAST LIVERPOOL, OHIO.—Meets every Wednesday night in Smith-Fowler building, on Diamond. President, H. Hetzel, corner Robinson and Walnut streets; recording secretary, S. G. Cowles, P. O. Box 382; financial secretary, R. C. Baxter, 178 Monroe street.

a No. 94, KEWANEE, ILL.—Meets second and fourth Saturday nights each month at Federation of Labor Hall. President, E. W. Kramer, 618 East Second street; recording and financial secretary, K. W. Finley, 404 Rice street.

a No. 95, JOPLIN, MO.—Meets every Thursday night at Labor Hall, Sixth and Wall streets. President, L. L. Haggard, 508 Amanda avenue; financial secretary, Chas. Nelson, Box 461.

a No. 96, WORCESTER, MASS.—Meets every Monday at Piper Hall, 419 Main street. President, W. D. Kendall, 5 Kendall place; recording secretary, E. J. Murphy, 419 Main street; financial secretary, S. A. Strout, 419 Main street.

a No. 97, MT. VERNON, OHIO.—Meets every first and third Saturday night at Quindaro, I. O. O. F. Hall, South Main street. President, F. D. Morrison, Mt. Vernon, Ohio; recording secretary, J. C. Jacobs, Mt. Vernon, Ohio; financial secretary, O. D. Layman, Ridgewood avenue.

c No. 98, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Meets every Tuesday night at Elks' Hall, 232 N. Ninth street. President, G. Coleman; recording secretary, F. Peterson; financial secretary, James S. Meade, 1321 Arch street.

c No. 99, PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Meets every Monday night at Hanley Hall, 63 Washington street. President, A. W. Seavey, No. 1 Falcon street; recording secretary, R. A. Ripley, 1 North Court street; financial secretary, Rowland Alford, 118 Vandewater street.

a No. 100, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—Meets Thursdays at B. T. C. Hall, Bay street. President, G. B. Lampkin, General Delivery; recording secretary, I. E. Salehwell, 740 W. Monroe street; E. J. McDonnell, 702 W. Adams street.

b No. 101, MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.—Meets second and third Thursdays in Times building, King and Center streets. President, John Ayres, Central building, North street; recording secretary, J. V. Callaghan, 37 Beattie avenue; financial secretary, B. F. Giveans, 10 Washington street.

c No. 102, PATERSON, N. J.—Meets every Thursday evening at Helvetia Hall, 56 Van Houten street. President, Frank H. Honper, 50 Haledon avenue; recording secretary, N. Merrick, 74 Bloomfield avenue; financial secretary, R. Clark, 37 Benson street.

c No. 103, BOSTON, MASS.—Meets every Wednesday at Dexter Hall, 987 Washington street. President, R. H. Bradford, 987 Washington street; recording secretary, S. E. Sanborn, 608 East Second street, South Boston; financial secretary, J. W. Barton, 126 Cherry street, Chelsea, Mass.

b No. 104, BOSTON, MASS.—Meets every Tuesday at Appleton Hall, 9 Appleton street. President, William R. Reid, 1436 Columbus avenue; recording secretary, John A. McInnis, 23 Oak Grove Terrace, Roxbury, Mass.; financial secretary, Leod MacLeod, 8 Lincoln street, E. Somerville, Mass.

a No. 105, HAMILTON, ONT.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Trades and Labor Hall, 17 Main street, East. President, Alex. Tongie, 21 Grove street; recording secretary, W. J. Griffith, 266 Catharine street, North; financial secretary, Joseph Cullif, Kinsade avenue.

a No. 106, JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—Meets Monday evening at Warner block, Room 9, second floor. President, W. J. Bell, Hotel Ellicott; recording secretary, George H. Leburg, 802 East Second street; financial secretary, Wm. J. Torrey, 44 Park street, Jamestown, N. Y.

a No. 107, PITTSBURG, KANS.—Meets every Tuesday at Schielferbine Hall, Sixth and Broadway. President, Thomas Frew, 603 E. Seventh street; recording secretary, Rex Camblin, General Delivery; financial secretary, Paul Mattingly, care Home Telephone Co.

a No. 108, TAMPA, FLA.—Meets every Wednesday night at Carpenter's Hall, corner Franklin and Fortune streets. President, A. W. Carter, 1808 Lamar street; recording secretary, W. M. Baker, P. O. Tampa, Fla.; financial secretary, M. U. Smith, 708 Jackson street.

b No. 109, DAVENPORT, IOWA.—Meets every Thursday night at Danish Brotherhood Hall, 607-609 West Fourth street. President, Clifton Perry, 523 Brady street; recording secretary, C. U. Chase, 513 Warren street; financial secretary, Jas. Dailner, 202 East Fifth street.

g No. 110, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—President, J. G. Mountain; financial secretary, David P. Stevens, 12 Wabash avenue.

a No. 111, HONOLULU, HAWAII.—Meets first and third Thursdays at 7:30 p. m., Brooklyn Hall, Alaken, between Queen and Merchant streets. President, E. F. Dunn; recording secretary, E. P. Hartfield; financial secretary, M. Oleson, Box 144.

a No. 112, LOUISVILLE, KY.—Meets every Tuesday night at Germania Hall, 107 W. Jefferson street. President, Neal Coopridge, 2718 W. Madison street; recording secretary, H. W. Rowlett, R. F. D. 2; financial secretary, F. H. Weaver, 738 Washington street.

c No. 113, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.—Meets every Friday, 122 Cucharras street. President, Jas. English, 5 E. Moreno street; recording secretary, Wm. Waldron, 122 E. Cucharras street; financial secretary, H. T. Paschal, P. O. Box 1057.

c No. 114, TORONTO, CAN.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Temple building, corner Bay and Richmond streets. President, W. J. Middleton, 18 Shaftsbury avenue; recording secretary, W. F. Partello, 24 Louisa street; financial secretary, G. C. Beckett, 61 Duke street.

a No. 115, AUSTIN, TEX.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Trades Council Hall, over 1000 Cong. avenue. President, Geo. R. Felter, 110 W. avenue; recording secretary, E. D. Brailey, 509 Long avenue; financial secretary, B. B. Beard, 907 E. Third street.

c No. 116, LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Meets every Tuesday at Brent's Hall, 534½ South Spring street. President, M. S. Culver, 765 San Julian street; recording secretary, N. R. Baylor, 447 South Grand avenue; financial secretary, H. M. Scott, 2436 Wabash avenue.

a No. 117, ELGIN, ILL.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Trades Council Hall, 102 Douglas avenue. President, I. C. Burney, 316 North Crystal street; recording secretary, T. H. Bryson, 54 Walnut avenue; financial secretary, D. J. Lee, 120 Grove avenue.

a No. 118, DAYTON, OHIO.—Meets Tuesdays each week at Deister Post Hall, 25 N. Main street.

President, C. Y. Sohnes, 112 Leonard street; recording secretary, E. W. Wysong, 871 N. Main street; financial secretary, C. M. Rike, 568 W. Fourth street.

a No. 119, BLUEFIELD, W. VA.—President, B. Jones; financial secretary, Geo. Dodds.

a No. 120, LONDON, ONT.—Meets third Tuesday in each month at Oriental Hall, Clarence street. President, G. Upshall, 569 William street; recording secretary, L. R. Folley, 189 Wellington street; financial secretary, G. H. Porter, Box 385.

b No. 121, DENVER, COLO.—Meets every Wednesday at Charles building, Room 325, Fifteenth and Curtis streets. President, B. P. Kernohan, 2251 Welton street; recording secretary, Fred Fryer, 1627 S. Emerson street; financial secretary, S. H. Phillips, 1627 S. Emerson street.

a No. 122, GREAT FALLS, MONT.—Meets Monday at Phelps building, corner Third street and Central avenue. President, F. D. Warde, Box 385; recording secretary, A. N. Thomas, Box 385; financial secretary, E. W. Frost, Box 385.

a No. 123, WILMINGTON, N. C.—Meets every Thursday at Allied Union Hall, over Atlantic National Bank. President, I. S. King, General Delivery; recording and financial secretary, E. C. Yarbrough, over Atlantic National Bank.

a No. 124, GALVESTON, TEX.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Cooks and Waiters' Hall, 307½ Tremont street. President, Jos. Cohen, 18 Post Office street; recording secretary, Ed. F. Parks, Atlanta Hotel; financial secretary, John A. Rotter, 38th street between M and M½.

a No. 125, PORTLAND, ORE.—Meets every Wednesday at Painters' Hall, No. 234½ Morrison street. President, Wm. Morris, 68 Seventh street; recording secretary, C. F. Canfield, 447 E. Davis street; financial secretary, Willis A. Rowe, 349 Couch street.

c No. 126, LITTLE ROCK, ARK.—Meets first and third Tuesday in month at Labor Temple, Second and Main streets. President, J. H. Byers, 112 N. Cross street; recording secretary, T. W. Hollin, 600 E. 15th street; financial secretary, E. M. Perkins, 917 North street.

c No. 127, NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Meets second and last Friday in each month at Zippnick Hall, No. 10 Mechanic street. President, R. K. Johnson, No. 8 Lawton street; recording secretary, John Hughes, 8 Lawton street; financial secretary, H. B. Miller, 47 Guion place.

a No. 128, ALTON, ILL.—Meets every first and third Friday at Electrical Workers' Hall, 325 State street. President, Albert Foster, 607 Easton street; recording secretary, Joe White, 618 State street; financial secretary, W. H. Reed, 409 B East Eighth street.

a No. 129, NASHVILLE, TENN.—Meets every Saturday night at Labor Advocate Hall. President, C. Snider, 301 Church street; recording secretary, D. R. Johnson, 301 Church street.

c No. 130, NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Meets every Thursday at 7 p. m. at Carpenters' Hall, St. Charles street near Paydrass. President, W. F. Ragan, 2210 Beenvill street; recording secretary, W. M. Fisher, 615 Third street; financial secretary, H. W. Thomas, 5238 Constance street.

b No. 131, TRAVERSE CITY, MICH.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays in month in Montague Hall, 127 E. Front street. President, A. Tolhurst, 323 W. Eleventh street; recording secretary, L. V. Beattie, 1011 E. Front street; financial secretary, Frank Alvord, 314 S. Division street.

b No. 132, SOUTH BEND, IND.—Meets every two weeks on Monday evenings at Central Labor Hall, South Michigan street. President, Geo. N. Sams, 836 N. Main street; recording secretary, Wm. F. Qualls, Home Tel. Co.; financial secretary, N. J. Shoemaker, P. O. Box 803.

c No. 133, DETROIT, MICH.—Meets every Wednesday night at Johnston's Hall, 34 Munroe avenue. President, F. W. Raymond, 550 Baker street; recording secretary, R. Lindsay, 242 Hubbard avenue; financial secretary, W. F. Tewksbury, 274 Porter street.

c No. 134, CHICAGO, ILL.—Meets every Thursday night at 196 East Washington street. President,

Chas. L. White, 934 Monticello avenue; recording secretary, George O. Johnson, 196 Washington street; financial secretary, J. B. Wilson, 102 Franklin street.

a No. 135, LA CROSSE, WIS.—Meets every second and last Wednesday of each month at Bartle's Hall, Jay street, between Fourth and Fifth. President, Ben A. Emerton, 333 North Ninth street; recording and financial secretary, J. L. Christie, 614 S. Fifth street.

c No. 136, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—Meets every Friday night at Labor Temple, Twenty-first. President, T. O. James, Woodward building; recording secretary, R. S. Hoke, 322 Fifty-third street, Woodlawn; financial secretary, J. E. B. Vincent, 2119 Third avenue.

a No. 137, ALBANY, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Beaver Hall, Beaver block, Pearl street, near Beaver. President, Benj. B. Smith, 270 Washington avenue; recording secretary, James Crook, 178 Livingston avenue; financial secretary, G. D. Marmom, 238 N. Pearl street.

a No. 138, FORT WAYNE, IND.—Meets second and fourth Thursday evenings at K. of L. Hall, Court street. President, P. B. Merz, 511 Holman street; recording secretary, Fred Stark, 127 E. Washington street; financial secretary, D. Mullen, 200 N. Barr street.

a No. 139, ELMIRA, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Sundays at Federation of Labor Hall, 332 Carroll street. President, Benj. R. Phillips, 813 E. Second street; recording secretary, John Marvin, 609 East Church street; financial secretary, J. K. Packard, 372 West Fifth street.

a No. 140, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Carpenters' Hall, State street, near Bridge. President, John H. Reed, 439 S. Center street; recording secretary, W. E. Crosby, 17-19 S. Center street; financial secretary, J. J. Dowling, corner Clinton avenue and Northern boulevard, Albany, N. Y.

c No. 141, WHEELING, W. VA.—Meets every Friday night at Peabody building, Room 207, Market street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. President, Oscar Whitecotton, 37 Seventeenth street; recording secretary, Edward Shafer, 35 New Jersey street; financial secretary, L. E. Feldman, 812 Market street.

b No. 142, WHEELING, W. VA.—Meets every Wednesday at I. B. E. W. Hall, Room 207, Peabody Building. President, Business Agent; Recording Secretary, Jos. Lyons, 1109 Elizabeth street; Financial Secretary, Jos. Lyons, 1109 Elizabeth street.

a No. 143, ASHTABULA, OHIO.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at C. L. U. Hall, Newbury block, corner Main and Center streets. President, S. D. Eckler, 15 Tyler avenue; recording secretary, C. A. Amy, 17 Sycamore street; financial secretary, O. Myers, care Ashtabula Tel. Co.

a No. 144, WICHITA, KANS.—Meets every Thursday night at Red Men's Hall, 400 East Douglas. President, T. L. Roberts, 314 N. Hydrolic street; recording secretary, Philip F. Kennie, care Western Union; financial secretary, S. C. Pratt, 710 S. Market street.

a No. 145, SAGINAW, MICH.—Meets Wednesday night at Engineers' Hall, 218 Genesee avenue. President, J. Crandall, 1103 S. Warren avenue; recording secretary, F. Smith, 923 Jackson street; financial secretary, C. Hillman, 816 S. Baum st.

a No. 146, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—Meets Tuesday night of each week at Bartenders' Hall, 1110. President, John St. John, 697 East Washington avenue; recording secretary, Richard A. Brown, 170 Clarence street; financial secretary, M. McMahon, Box 623.

a No. 147, ANDERSON, IND.—Meets every Friday night at Bricklayers' Hall, 909 Main street. President, O. Kendall, 510 W. Ninth street; recording secretary, D. L. Beery, care C. U. Tel. Co.; financial secretary, H. C. Minor, 623 W. Twelfth street.

b No. 148, WASHINGTON, D. C.—Meets every Wednesday night at Union Hall, 430 Eighth street, N. W. President, W. J. Fish, 1001 E street, S. W.; recording secretary, C. C. Moberly, 1001 E street, S. W.; financial secretary, M. V. Murphy, 808 Fifth street, N. E.

a No. 149, AURORA, ILL.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Trades Assembly Hall, on Island. President, Robert Gilmore, 228 S. Broadway; recording secretary, E. A. Wood, 218 Benton street; financial secretary, R. J. Gilmore, 396 South street.

a No. 150, BAY CITY, MICH.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at A. O. U. W. Hall, corner Center and Adams streets. President, Jas. Hodgins, 1317 Eleventh street; recording secretary, W. D. Parker, Essexville, Bay County, Mich.; financial secretary, Charles Crampton, City Hall, Bay City, Mich.

b No. 151, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Meets every Tuesday at Electricians' Hall, 35 Eddy street. President, T. R. Elliott, 333 Minna street; recording secretary, C. H. Hanson, 108½ Fell street; financial secretary, James C. Kelly, 50 Webster st.

a No. 152, FT. SCOTT, KAN.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Painters' Hall, 201 Market street. President, J. D. Runkle, 520 N. National avenue; recording secretary, J. E. White, 529 N. National avenue; financial secretary, S. P. Armstrong, 110 N. Judson street.

a No. 153, MARION, IND.—Meets every Tuesday at Riley Hall, northwest corner Third and Washington streets. President, J. A. Ingalls, 317 West Eighth street; recording secretary, Ray Johnson, 606 South Boots street; financial secretary, Howard C. LaFollette, Third and Baldwin avenues.

a No. 154, ROCK ISLAND, ILL.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Turner Hall, 1520 Third avenue. President, A. Ballard, 1217 1½ street, Moline, Ill.; recording secretary, C. S. Wangelin, 1928 Ninth avenue; financial secretary, A. Coc, 923 Fourth avenue.

a No. 155, OKLAHOMA CITY, O. T.—Meets every Wednesday night at No. 4 West California street. President, J. M. Brown, 316 W. Chocata street; recording secretary, C. F. Blocher, Mo. and Kan. Tel. Co.; financial secretary, J. C. Clark, 1020 West First street.

a No. 156, FT. WORTH, TEX.—Meets every Wednesday night at B. T. C. Hall, 210 Main street, third floor, Powell building. President, Frank Swo, care Kane, the electrician; recording secretary, Lee Stephens, 602 West First street; financial secretary, J. W. Wilkinson, 1202 Main street.

a No. 157, ELKHART, IND.—Meets first and third Thursday of every month, Central Labor Hall, corner Main and Franklin streets. President, L. D. Whittig, Prairie street; recording secretary, Fred Livingston, Box 265; financial secretary, Asa Kintler, R. F. D. No. 1.

b No. 158, TEMPLE, TEX.—Meets every Wednesday night, Electrical Workers' Hall, corner First and Avenue A. President, Guy Briant, P. O. Box 335; recording secretary, H. S. Newland, 506 S. Eleventh street; financial secretary, F. J. Hewitt, P. O. Box 335.

a No. 159, MADISON, WIS.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month, Labor Hall, State street. President, John H. Bourne, 343 West Doty street; recording secretary, E. J. Winsor, 1149 East Gorham street; financial secretary, Fred Ingram, 530 West Doty street.

a No. 160, ZANESVILLE, OHIO.—Meets first and third Tuesday at 7:30 p. m. at Building Trades Hall, over 208 Main street. President, F. J. Poyner, 5 Bell Flats; recording secretary, John Mangin, Kirk House; financial secretary, A. E. De Long, Route 8, Zanesville.

a No. 161, UNIONTOWN, PA.—Meets first and third Fridays at Trades and Labor Council Hall, Main and Gallatin streets. President, John D. Riffe, 116 Millview street; recording secretary, J. F. Morrow, 9 Commercial building; financial secretary, Wm. C. Lacey, 38 Wilson avenue.

b No. 162, OMAHA, NEB.—Meets every Thursday evening at Labor Temple, Fifteenth and Dodge streets. President, J. P. Hannaher, Labor Temple; recording secretary, W. C. Gould, Labor Temple; financial secretary, J. C. Gunn, Labor Temple.

b No. 163, WILKESBARRE, PA.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Building Trades Council Hall, 31 West Market street. President, A. F. Lynch, 149 Coal street; recording secretary, J. J. Mc-

Glynn, 390 East South street; financial secretary, D. H. Ebert, 400 Scott street.

c No. 164, JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Meets Monday, Fehren's Hall, 168 Beacon avenue. President, J. A. Brennan, 1304 Washington street, Hoboken; recording secretary, Otto Bauer, 187 Griffith street; financial secretary, Edward F. Kenna, 1119 Washington street, Hoboken, N. J.

a No. 165, NEWPORT NEWS, VA.—Meets Tuesdays at Thirty-second street and Washington ave. President, J. W. Driver, 1014 Twenty-fifth street; recording secretary, C. D. Frayser, 230 Twenty-seventh street; financial secretary, R. A. Jordan, 2 Bailey street, Hampton, Va.

a No. 166, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, CAN.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Trades Hall, corner Market and Main. President, F. B. Capstick, 370 Selkirk street; recording secretary, R. S. Gordon, 371 York street; financial secretary, D. A. Elliott, 442 Bannatyne avenue.

a No. 167, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Old England block, North street. President, Fred A. Wood, 51 Briggs avenue; recording secretary, J. G. Crown, 81 Maplewood avenue; financial secretary, I. G. King, 84 Parker street.

a No. 168, PARKERSBURG, W. VA.—Meets Wednesdays at Bricklayers' Hall, Court Square. President, G. T. Henderson, Williamstown, W. Va.; recording secretary, J. R. Mayhew, Avery street; financial secretary, W. C. Vaughan, 1017 Lynn st.

a No. 169, FRESNO, CAL.—Meets every Monday at Union Hall, 1123 K street. President, A. L. Moore, 940 H street; recording secretary, H. F. White, 2029 Fresno street; financial secretary, C. T. McShany, Box 1301.

a No. 170, MASON CITY, IOWA.—Meets first and third Thursday evenings at Howe's Hall, corner Fourth and Main streets. President, A. H. Ramsey, 216 South Washington street; recording secretary, F. W. Roberts, 214 East Tenth street; financial secretary, J. D. Templin, 771 East State street.

a No. 171, ANN ARBOR, MICH.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Trades Council Hall, South Main street. President, Geo. F. Haggitt, 13 River street, Ypsilanti; recording secretary, Foster Ostrandor, Ypsilanti; financial secretary, F. C. Phelps, 114 Felch street.

a No. 172, NEWARK, OHIO.—Meets every Friday night at I. B. E. W. Hall, 11½ E. Church street. President, L. A. Slack, Citizens' Tel. Co.; recording secretary, Sam C. Alledorf, 81 Ninth street; financial secretary, D. S. Hollister, 405 Andover st.

a No. 173, OTTUMWA, IOWA.—Meets second and Fourth Wednesdays at Labor Hall, East Second street. President, K. C. Carruthers, S. Ottumwa; recording secretary, S. W. Speer, 917 E. Main street; financial secretary, T. Tracy, 549 W. Main street.

a No. 174, ST. JOHNS, N. B.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Berryman's Hall, corner Princess and Charlotte streets. President, D. H. Melvin, 37 High street; recording secretary, John W. Mathison, 11 Metcalfe street; financial secretary, Otis H. Tracy, 38 Cliff street.

a No. 175, BENTON HARBOR, MICH.—Meets every Wednesday, Robinson block, 110 Pipestone street. President, R. G. Moats, 126 Summit street; recording secretary, R. Emerson, 613 Broad street, St. Joseph, Mich.; financial secretary, C. C. Maddox.

a No. 176, JOLIET, ILL.—Meets every Wednesday at Labor Hall, Jefferson and Ottowa street. President, Ray Allen, 425 Chicago street; recording secretary, A. J. Scheuber, 219 N. Broadway; financial secretary, Denny Wright, 401 Chicago street.

a No. 177, PADUCAH, KY.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Central Labor Hall, corner of Seventh and Court streets. President, J. Farmer, 427 Clark street; recording secretary, Ed. Juett, care People's Tel. Co.; financial secretary, H. C. Rawling, 427 Clark street.

a No. 178, CANTON, OHIO.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Brown's Hall, 1409 West Tusc street. President, H. R. Williams, 1113 West Eighth street; recording secretary, W. B. Thayer,



808 Lawrence avenue; financial secretary, H. T. Seymour, 1409 West Tusc street.

a No. 179, CHARLESTON, S. C.—Meets every second and fourth Friday at Turnverein Hall, 261 and 263 Meeting street. President, C. J. Albers, 19 Anson street; recording secretary, J. J. Burns, 154 Meeting street; financial secretary, Samuel Webb, 141 Meeting street.

a No. 180, VALLEJO, CAL.—Meets first and third Friday at Labor Council Hall, Sacramento street. President, H. U. Jacobs; recording and financial secretary, R. M. Plunkett, 230 York street.

c No. 181, UTICA, N. Y.—Meets third Tuesday at Labor Temple, Hotel street, Utica, New York. President, John Greenwood, 82 Roberts street; recording secretary, Herman Wameling, 247 Seymour avenue; financial secretary, Edward T. Fox, 199 Court street.

a No. 182, LA CANANEA, SONORA, MEX.—Meets every Monday evening, 8.00, at Y. M. C. A. President, A. C. Brown, La Cananea, Sonora; recording secretary, Sid Carles, La Cananea, Sonora; financial secretary, O. P. Gray, La Cananea, Sonora.

a No. 183, LEXINGTON, KY.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday nights at Vanderen Hall, West Main street, third door east of Broadway. President, R. T. De Moss, 122 Brand avenue; recording secretary, Smith Parks, 243 East Main street; financial secretary, C. M. Mynher, 557 East Third street.

a No. 184, GALESBURG, ILL.—Meets first and third Wednesdays of every month at Trades Assembly Hall, corner Main and Boone avenue. President, J. H. Shull, 226 Duffield street; recording secretary, Tonie Lundeen, 946 N. Seminary street; financial secretary, Glen McGowan, 511 Clark st.

a No. 185, HELENA, MONT.—Meets first and third Saturdays at 8 p. m. in Electrical Workers' Hall, Main street. President, Arthur C. Probst, P. O. Box 267; recording secretary, Alex. Jones, P. O. Box 267; financial secretary, F. F. Clark, P. O. Box 267.

c No. 186, HARTFORD, CONN.—Meets every Tuesday at Union Painters' Hall, 235 Asylum street. President, W. H. Amos, 32 Church street; recording secretary, J. P. Rohan, 41 Deam street; financial secretary, Wm. J. Goltra, 106½ Trumbull st.

a No. 187, OSHKOSH, WIS.—Meets every Tuesday night at Stationary Engineers' Hall, corner State and Otter streets. President, P. S. Bixby, 140 Pearl street; recording secretary, J. E. Niederhe, 97 Harvey street; financial secretary, Robert Waters, 137 Wangoo street.

c No. 188, DALLAS, TEX.—Meets every Wednesday at Labor Hall, Elm and Scotland Court. President, E. A. White, 132 N. Akard; recording secretary, B. E. Loper, 269 Cochran street; financial secretary, Chas. Bush, 311 Wood street.

a No. 189, CHESTER, PA.—Meets every Monday night at Beale block, Sixth and Edgemont avenue. President, John F. Owens, Chester; recording secretary, John Lamont, 123 Concord avenue; financial secretary, Andrew Sullivan, Chester.

h No. 190, NEWARK, N. J.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Electrical Workers' Hall, 236 Washington street. President, John C. Brennan, 364 New street; recording secretary, Wm. Varley, 250 Clifton avenue; financial secretary, Joseph R. Hoch, 364 New street.

a No. 191, EVERETT, WASH.—Meets every Thursday night at Labor Temple, 2820 Lombard street. President, Severn Patterson, 3004 Federal street; recording secretary, W. H. Riggs, 3209 Oak ave.; financial secretary, L. V. Harper, P. O. Box 228.

a No. 192, MEMPHIS, TENN.—Meets every Tuesday at United Labor Temple, 354 Second street. President, Geo. A. Hulbert, 148 Adams street; recording secretary, Frank Underwood, 148 Adams street; financial secretary, G. L. Hamilton, 148 Adams street.

b No. 193, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—Meets every Tuesday at I. B. E. W. Hall, 210½ S. Fifth street. President, B. U. Spears, General Delivery; recording secretary, G. F. Anderson, 548 West Canady street; financial secretary, W. E. Oliver, 222 W. Fifth street.

a No. 194, SHREVEPORT, LA.—Meets every Tuesday night at Labor Hall, corner of Texas and Common streets. President, W. A. Holt, 1107 Reynolds street; recording secretary, S. E. Blodgett, Arcade Hotel; financial secretary, R. L. Curtis, 323 Walnut street.

f No. 195, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—Meets Sundays at 10 a. m. in Jennings block, First, South and Main streets. President, George W. Setell, No. 4 Clift place; recording secretary, E. L. Nourse, Hotel Richelieu, Second, South, and Third, East; financial secretary, J. E. Gillett, 176½ W. South Temple.

a No. 196, ROCKFORD, ILL.—Meets first and third Fridays at Electrical Workers' Hall, 309½ West State street. President, Clarence Bennett, 414 S. Madison street; recording secretary, Harry J. Miller, 534 Woodlawn avenue; financial secretary, L. C. Williamson, 528 W. State street.

a No. 197, BLOOMINGTON, ILL.—Meets every Friday at Electrical Workers' Hall, over 106 West Front street. President, J. J. Eversole, P. O. Box 274; recording secretary, C. J. Winters, P. O. Box 274; financial secretary, W. S. Briscoe, Box 286.

a No. 198, DUBUQUE, IOWA.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Facade building, Room 1. President, F. Chalder, 57 Grand View avenue; recording secretary, Ed. A. Peters, care of St. George Hotel; financial secretary, J. N. Krah, Lock Box 103.

f No. 199, ST. LOUIS, MO.—Meets Thursday at 8 p. m., Union Hall, northeast corner Eleventh and Chestnut streets. President, T. F. Lappin, 4058 Connecticut street; recording secretary, H. J. Matthews, 3009 Manchester avenue; financial secretary, W. J. Kelley, 2914 Madison street.

a No. 200, ANACONDA, MONT.—Meets first and third Tuesdays, Mattie block, East Commercial avenue. President, Walter Hurst, P. O. Box 483; recording secretary, Jas. O'Mara, P. O. Box 483; financial secretary, J. H. Davis, P. O. Box 483.

a No. 201, APPLETON, WIS.—Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month at Master Builders' Hall, corner Edward and Appleton streets. President, John Tempas, 1024 Sixth street; recording secretary, Wm. F. Kerns, 805 N. Division street; financial secretary, Robt. W. McGillan, 1019 Fifth street.

d No. 202, SEATTLE, WASH.—Meets second Tuesday of every month in Hotel Seattle building, Occidental avenue and Yesler street. President, J. Horning, East Lake avenue and Gaylor street; recording secretary, Gus Soderberg, Eighth avenue and Pike street; financial secretary, L. H. Brickley, 314½ Ninth avenue, North.

a No. 203, CHAMPAIGN, ILL.—Meets every Tuesday night at Odd Fellows' building, 7 and 9 Neil street. President, H. G. Eastman, 408 North Elm street; recording secretary, John C. McDonald, 1103 West Clark street, Urbana, Ill.; financial secretary, A. L. Chandler, 717 N. Randolph street.

a No. 204, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.—Meets every Monday at Trades and Labor Hall, Main street and Walnut alley. President, Freeman S. Durling, rear of 139 W. Main street; recording secretary, David Fifer, 85 E. Pleasant street; financial secretary, P. F. Dye, 17 N. Factory street.

a No. 205, JACKSON, MICH.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Labor Hall, corner Jackson and West Main streets. President, E. Osborn, 511 North Jackson street; recording secretary, Wm. Lawrence, 316 Greenwood avenue; financial secretary, F. C. Lewis, 427 W. Wilkins street.

a No. 206, HAMILTON, OHIO.—Meets every Monday night at Monument Hall, High and River streets. President, R. Hall, Sixth and Sycamore streets; recording secretary, A. Hickman; financial secretary, Wm. Line, 317 North Eleventh street.

a No. 207, STOCKTON, CAL.—Meets every Tuesday at Turner Hall, 110 North Hunter street. President, W. L. Muttich, 28 South Hunter street; recording secretary, P. H. Pendleton, 1535 California street; financial secretary, W. E. Lee, Belmont Hotel.

a No. 208, MUSCATINE, IOWA.—Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month at Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, 105-107 Iowa avenue. President,

David P. Patterson, 412 W. Sixth street; recording secretary, J. A. Lawrence, 1617 Mulberry street; financial secretary, W. F. Demorest, 206 East Second street.

a No. 209, LOGANSPOUT, IND.—Meets every Thursday at 7.30 p. m. in Washington Hall, corner Third and Broadway. President, W. D. Brown, 708 Chicago street; recording secretary, Lee Henry, 319½ Third street; financial secretary, N. Costenborder, 820 Race street.

b No. 210, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Meets every Wednesday night at Odd Fellows' Hall, S. New York avenue. President, Geo. A. Orr, 139 Mt. Vernon avenue; recording secretary, I. N. Cramer, rear 12 South Ohio avenue; financial secretary, C. H. Towne, 1515 Pacific avenue.

c No. 211, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Meets every Friday night in G. A. R. Hall, S. New York avenue. President, Harry D. Brown, 1806 Ontario avenue; recording and financial secretary, E. W. McCann, Alcazar.

c No. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO.—Meets every Wednesday at Cosmopolitan Hall, 1313 Vine street. President, Thomas Higgins, 229 Sixth avenue, Dayton, Ky.; recording secretary, Harry Falquet, 505 Ward avenue, Bellevue, Ky.; financial secretary, Joseph A. Cullen, 952 West Sixth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

a No. 213, VANCOUVER, B. C.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays, Room 3, Ingleside block, Cambie street. President, J. A. Dillabough, 808 Howe street; recording secretary, Geo. P. Farr, Room 3, Ingleside block; financial secretary, G. H. Sellars, Room 3, Ingleside block.

a No. 214, OLEAN, N. Y.—Meets every Friday at Fountain Hose House, First street. President, E. R. Klamt, N. Fifteenth street; secretary, F. E. Dellinger, 121 South Twelfth street.

a No. 215, HOT SPRINGS, ARK.—Meets every Tuesday night, rear of Plateau Hotel, Chapel street. President, W. B. Subrick, Lone Star Hotel; recording secretary, E. C. Waite, General Delivery; financial secretary, G. E. Tracy, 112 Olive street.

a No. 216, OWENSBORO, KY.—Meets every Tuesday at Main and St. Elizabeth streets. President, A. D. Faught, 326 St. Elizabeth street; recording secretary, J. H. Carnell, 424 St. Ann street; financial secretary, H. A. Leisher, 117 Frederica street.

c No. 217, SEATTLE, WASH.—Meets Mondays at Masonic Temple, Second and Pike streets. President, Chas. Crickmore, 923 35th avenue; recording secretary, Ed. Lemon, 1928 5th avenue; financial secretary, W. W. Morgan, 450 64th avenue.

a No. 218, SHARON, PA.—Meets every alternate Friday night at Grimm Hall, West State street. President, C. D. Brown, Hubbard, Ohio; recording secretary, Chas. Ault, Rankin House; financial secretary, R. D. Hilliard, Box 80.

a No. 219, SULLIVAN, IND.—Meets first and third Tuesday nights at Electric Plant building. President, S. M. Riggs; recording secretary, J. E. Stanfield, Sullivan, Ind.; financial secretary, N. S. Worley.

d No. 220, ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Meets first and third Tuesdays in month at Durand building, West Main street. President, P. J. Cotter, 98 Ontario street; recording secretary, C. H. Thompson, 25½ Ontario street; financial secretary, E. C. Thompson, 14, 435 Main street, East.

b No. 221, BEAUMONT, TEX.—Meets every Friday at Furey's Hall, on The Triangle. President, J. H. Cousins, 371 Cypress street; recording secretary, Geo. Mayo, 350 Cypress street; financial secretary, R. B. Delahunty, 2006 Railroad avenue.

a No. 222, LAFAYETTE, IND.—Meets every Thursday at Brick Masons' Hall, Tenth and Main streets. President, F. E. Williams, 413 N. Fifth street; recording secretary, E. S. Klinker, 1615 Tippecanoe street; financial secretary, Walter Hawkins, 1621 Casson street.

c No. 223, BROCKTON, MASS.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays, Room 114, Arcade building, 139 Main street. President, Chas. E. Cole, 416 School street, Whitman; recording secretary, Harry R. Allen, 46 Fuller street; financial secretary, Harry R. Allen, 46 Fuller street.

a No. 224, NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—Meets Friday in Weaver's Hall, 112 Williams street. President, Fred T. Roach, 594 Elm street; recording secretary, Harry H. Jason, 111 South Seventh street; financial secretary, William H. Curtis, 43 Wing st.

a No. 225, TOPEKA, KANS.—Meets every Wednesday at Trades Assembly Hall, 711 Kansas avenue. President, C. H. Baxter, Crawford Flat No. 2; recording secretary, Paul Robinson, Ohio House; financial secretary, D. C. Piatt, 502 Chandler st.

c No. 226, CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.—Meets first Thursday evening in each month at Federation Hall, corner First avenue and Second street. President, L. J. Schranck; recording secretary, Frank Thomas, 125 F avenue, West; financial secretary, Alex. Sampson, 521 Third avenue.

b No. 227, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—Meets every Wednesday night at Fox's Hall, Fourth avenue and 19th street. President, M. Hunnicutt, 1005 North Fifteenth street; recording secretary, Chas. T. Moses, Tenth avenue and Nineteenth street, North; financial secretary, Bell Tel. and Tel. Co.

a No. 228, OIL CITY, PA.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at K. of P. Hall, Center and Elm streets. President, H. Bocel, 19 Grove avenue; recording secretary, W. A. Humes; financial secretary, J. W. Bullock, 313 Pine street.

a No. 229, MANCHESTER, N. H.—Meets first Tuesday of each month at Building Trades Hall, 843 Elm street. President, W. P. Michie, Old City Hotel; recording secretary, Chas. W. Warner, 75 Sagamore street; financial secretary, R. Sheer, No. 9 C street.

a No. 230, VICTORIA, B. C.—Meets every third Friday at Labor Hall, corner Johnson and Douglas streets. President, E. Routh, 62 Government street; recording secretary, F. F. McKittrick, 145 Chatham street; financial secretary, E. C. Knight, 200 Douglas street.

c No. 231, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—Meets second and fourth Friday evenings at Lincoln Club Rooms, 66-68 Pearl street. President, L. B. Denton, care G. R. Elec. Co.; recording secretary, V. L. Fauser, 570 S. East street; financial secretary, H. R. Erdmann, 449 Terrace avenue.

No. 232, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Meets second Friday of each month at Electrical Workers' Hall, corner State and Central streets. President, William H. Purcell, 114 Union street; recording secretary, John Bourgeois, 76 Broadway; financial secretary, W. Edward Miles, 104 First avenue.

b No. 233, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.—Meets every Thursday at Building Labors Hall, over 12 East Huerfano street. President, Jas. Fleming, P. O. Box 654; recording secretary, Robt. J. Clark, P. O. Box 654; financial secretary, F. M. Jahn, P. O. Box 654.

e No. 234, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Saturdays in each month at Electrical Workers' Hall, corner State and Center streets. President, J. L. Stockman, 123 Front street; recording secretary, Henry L. Rivers, 359 Carrie street; financial secretary, J. Finkenstein, 147 Clinton street.

b No. 235, CINCINNATI, OHIO.—Meets Thursday at Joseph's Hall, Twelfth and Vine streets. President, F. Anderson, 509 Bakewell street, Covington, Ky.; recording secretary, C. Wormer, 2640 Halstead street; financial secretary, J. Early, 2019 Breen street.

a No. 236, STREATOR, ILL.—Meets first and third Monday nights at Casey's Hall, 107 East Main street. President, H. M. Griffith, N. Bloomington; recording secretary, Geo. Duffner, 514 W. Bridge street; financial secretary, J. A. Shuler, 309 East Bridge street.

a No. 237, LORAIN, OHIO.—Meets every Thursday night at Wagner Hall, southeast corner E. Erie and Broadway. President, E. E. Falconer, 231 Gregg avenue; recording secretary, J. F. Smith, 323 Franklin street; financial secretary, A. C. Marsh, 440 Sixth street, Elyria, Ohio.

a No. 238, ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Meets every Saturday at C. L. U. Hall, 39 Patton avenue. President, Charles Hallingsworth, W. U. Telegraph Office; recording secretary, H. Smith, 145 Roberts street; financial secretary, J. H. Graham, 140 Bailey street.

SEPT 1904

No. 239, NEWARK, N. J.—Electric Fixture Fitters, Wiremen and Hangers—Meets first and third Thursdays at Electrical Workers' Hall, 236 Washington street. President, Wm. G. Scheussler, 241 Camden street; recording secretary, Harry Schnarr, 185 North Fourth street; financial secretary, Michael Tanenbaum, 104 Hunterdon street.

No. 240, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Telephone—Meets every Thursday at Electrical Workers' Hall, S. E. corner Darien and Vine streets. President, George D. Loudenslager, 1209 Jefferson street; recording secretary, John Boone, 2330 Coral street; financial secretary, Wm. J. Gillin, Jr., 1532 N. Garnet street.

b No. 241, DAYTON, OHIO.—Meets every Monday night at Palm Garden Hall, 315 South Jefferson street. President, Thomas E. Fisher, 54 Logan street; recording secretary, C. H. Noller, 217 W. Third street; financial secretary, C. Reiter, 31 Rung street.

a No. 242, DECATUR, ILL.—Meets every Friday night at Room 416, Powers' building, corner South Water and East Main streets. President, E. O. Baker, Room 16, Syndicate block; recording secretary, Jno. Simon, 416 Powers building; financial secretary, A. Frazier, 416 Powers building.

a No. 243, VINCENNES, IND.—Meets every Wednesday night at Odd Fellows' building, corner Second and Broadway street. President, Louis Mominee, 516 South Third street; recording secretary, Edward Drunian, 1127 Perry street; financial secretary, C. F. Green, 621 North Seventh street.

b No. 244, EAST MAUCH CHUNK, PA.—Meets first and third Sundays, 2 p. m., at Hess' Hall, Center street, between Fourth and Fifth. President, Wren Brown, East Mauch Chunk, Box 293; recording secretary, Anthony Armbruster, East Mauch Chunk, Box 232; financial secretary, J. P. Tracy, East Mauch Chunk, Box 195.

b No. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO.—Meets every Friday night at Mulcahey's Hall, 714 Monroe street. President, Joseph Callahan, 912 Vinton street; recording secretary, James Shea, 226 Platt street; financial secretary, O. H. Lewis, 820 Magnolia st.

a No. 246, STEUBENVILLE, OHIO.—Meets first and third Fridays of month at Druids' Hall, N. Fourth street. President, S. M. Richards, 100 South street; recording secretary, F. E. Wagner, Clarendon Hotel; financial secretary, Dr. E. D. Richards, Third and South streets.

No. 247, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Meets first and third Fridays of each month at Trades Assembly Hall, State street, near Canal bridge. President, Chas. P. Ford, 98 Church Road; recording secretary, Herbert U. Merrill, 110 State street; financial secretary, R. C. Schermerhorn, 340 Paige st.

a No. 248, CHILLICOTHE, OHIO.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Federal Labor Union Hall, 153 East Fifth street. President, E. O. Jackson, 157 West Water street; recording and financial secretary, H. M. Elliott, 20½ East Main street.

a No. 249, ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays each month at Trades and Labor Hall, St. Paul street. President, J. W. Johnson, St. Catharines, Ontario; recording secretary, J. Charles Clifford, St. Catharines, Ontario; financial secretary, Joseph Lappin, St. Catharines, Ontario.

a No. 250, SAN JOSE, CAL.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays in Phelan Hall, First and Post streets. President, R. K. Robinson, 447 South Tenth street; recording secretary, N. K. Kooper, 397 West San Carlos street; financial secretary, J. W. Milton, No. 57 South Seventh street.

a No. 251, PINE BLUFF, ARK.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Carpenters' Hall, 112½ W. Banaque street. President B. R. Brown, P. O. Box 248; recording secretary, Vernon Mullen, P. O. Box 248; financial secretary, J. W. Johnson, P. O. Box 248.

a No. 252, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Meets third Thursday each month at Ellis' building, State street, next canal bridge. President, Charles Hefernan, 306 Jay street, continued; recording secretary, Ralph R. Lathrop, 6 Landon Terrace; financial secretary, Paul R. C. Peters, 14 Waverly place.

a No. 253, CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.—Meets second and fourth Sunday mornings at 10.30 at Union Hall, corner of First avenue and Second street. President, Tony Weidlich, 1036 South Sixth street, West; recording secretary, S. L. Stafford, 500 Seventh avenue, West; financial secretary, C. A. Isentraut, Iowa Tel. Co.

No. 254, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Switch-board Men.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Machinists' Hall, State and Jay streets. President, A. M. Franchois, 258 Broadway; recording secretary, John H. Cornick, 808 Grant avenue.

a No. 255, ASHLAND, WIS.—Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month at Longshoremen's Hall, corner Ellis avenue, West, and Front street. President, Chester Vrieland, Goeltz block; recording secretary, Ernest Jacott, Franklin House; financial secretary, John E. Dunn, Judd block.

a No. 256, CHARLESTON, W. VA.—Meets every Wednesday evening at Trades and Assembly Hall, 107½ Capitol street. President, Frank Fisher, Home Tel. Co.; recording secretary, H. M. Polphry; financial secretary, C. P. Shively, Charleston Home Tel. Co.

a No. 257, JACKSON, MISS.—Meets every Thursday in Bricklayers' Hall, W. Jackson street. President, J. N. Olson; recording secretary, J. M. Grafton; financial secretary, J. Hall, W. U. Tel. Co.

b No. 258, PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Meets every Friday night at Hanley Hall, 63 Washington street. President, John Grant, 40 Church street, Cranston, R. I.; recording secretary, Edw. Gonyea, 3 Gifford street; financial secretary, Rod Chisholm, 2 Woodland street.

a No. 259, SALEM, MASS.—Meets every Tuesday evening at I. O. O. F. Hall, Washington street. President, F. E. Rogers, 42 Prospect street, Marblehead; recording secretary, M. Leon Lewis, 4 Oak street, Danvers; financial secretary, F. A. Coker, 41 March street, Salem.

b No. 260, FORT WAYNE, IND.—Meets second and fourth Wednesday nights in each month in Hibernian Armory, 1022 Calhoun street. President, John T. Somers, 632 Hendricks street; recording and financial secretary, Leroy Zellers, 1420 Swinney avenue.

b No. 261, SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—First and third Wednesdays, Pythian Hall, 464½ Broadway. President, Ross Patterson, Imperial Hotel; recording secretary, W. H. Lavigne, 131 Clinton street; financial secretary, W. H. Owen, 42½ Carline st.

a No. 262, PULLMAN, ILL.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at K. of P. Hall, Arcade building. President, C. F. Oakley, 263 East Sixty-second street, Chicago; recording secretary, P. J. Von Weller, 838 West 103d street, Chicago; financial secretary, Marshall E. Hill, 5548 Jefferson avenue, Chicago.

a No. 263, SHAMOKIN, PA.—Meets Thursday evening at 7.30, Room 7, Seiler-Zimmerman building, Independence street. President, Harry T. Morgan, corner Pine and Diamond streets; recording secretary, Rosser Samuels, 118 Poplar street; financial secretary, Ed. Roth, 248 South Wood st.

c No. 264, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Meets second and fourth Fridays of every month at Bartenders' Hall, England block. President, E. C. Ventis, Lennox, Mass.; recording secretary, J. K. Beardsley, 44 Hamlin street, Pittsfield, Mass.; financial secretary, C. C. Rowley, 240 Tyler street.

a No. 265, LINCOLN, NEB.—Meets every Monday at A. O. U. W. Hall, 128 South Tenth street. President, Mark T. Coster, 2131 S street; recording secretary, Wm. Drummond, 621 N. Sixteenth street; financial secretary, George W. Neally, 738 Thirteenth street.

a No. 266, SEDALIA, MO.—Meets every Thursday at Glass Hall, corner Third and Lamine streets. President, Milo J. Spahr, 312 W. Eleventh street; recording secretary, O. L. Gosnell, care of Missouri and Kansas Telephone Company; financial secretary, L. Eiseman, 705 East Fifteenth street.

e No. 267, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Electrical Workers' Hall, State and Center streets. President, B. A. Cawley, 77

Second avenue; recording secretary J. W. Andry, 534 Mumford street; financial secretary, John W. Cain, 50 Villa road.

a No. 268, NEWPORT, R. I.—First and third Fridays, at Central Labor Hall, Thames street. President, C. W. Holm, 14 Bliss road; recording secretary, W. H. Mitchell, Daily Cottage, Dixon street; financial secretary, F. A. Bloom, 1 Harrison ave.

a No. 269, PRINCETON, IND.—Meets first and third Wednesday nights at I. B. of E. W. Hall, 106½ North Main street. President, C. F. Stevens, Independent Tel. Office; recording and financial secretary, L. S. Kell, 211 South Seminary st.

b No. 270, NEW YORK, N. Y.—Meets every Thursday at "Labor Lyceum," 64 East Fourth street, New York City. President, J. A. Thomas, 228 West 123d street; recording secretary, G. W. Townsend, 614 Bainbridge street, Brooklyn; financial secretary, J. Gamble, 2791 Eighth avenue.

a No. 271, ALTOONA, PA.—First and third Mondays each month, Carpenters' Hall, Thirteenth street and Eleventh avenue. President, Chas. Downs, Howard avenue and Eleventh street; recording secretary, F. T. Kleffman, 1114 Twelfth street; financial secretary, Harry Stewart.

a No. 272, SHERMAN, TEX.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Odd Fellows' Hall, Walnut and Houghton streets. President, E. L. Dennis; recording secretary, E. A. Kurtz, P. O. Box 242; financial secretary, J. Dougherty.

a No. 273, CLINTON, IOWA.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Labor Temple, Fifth avenue. President, J. J. Davie, 202 South Second street; recording secretary, O. A. Prest, 425 Dewitt.

a No. 274, MARINETTE, WIS.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Trades Council Hall, Main street. President, E. A. Golden, 822 Wells street; recording secretary, Peter Edges, Armstrong street; financial secretary, F. E. McWayne, 1838 Stephenson street.

a No. 275, MUSKOGON, MICH.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Trades and Labor Hall, Western avenue. President, Wm. Stines, 65 Sandford street; recording secretary, P. A. Peterson, 44 Jefferson street; financial secretary, C. B. Morey, 32 Miller avenue.

a No. 276, WEST SUPERIOR, WIS.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Union Hall, Hammond block. President, W. W. Kielly, 916 Baxter avenue; recording secretary, J. R. Tillotson, 1620 Oaks avenue; financial secretary, P. C. Miller, 1901 Butler avenue.

a No. 277, KINGSTON, N. Y.—Meets first and third Thursday evenings at Recorder's Room, City Hall, Reilly street and Broadway. President, H. H. Buckbee, Lucas avenue; recording secretary, Roswell Coles, 76 Maiden Lane; financial secretary, H. Rumsey, 100 Downs street.

c No. 278, ROCK ISLAND, ILL.—Meets at Turner Hall every Friday, Third avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, Rock Island, Ill. President, L. L. Corey, 2014 Iowa street, Davenport, Iowa; recording secretary, Will Newman, 512 Perry street, Davenport, Iowa; financial secretary, Jay C. Mead, 655 East Sixth street, Davenport, Iowa.

c No. 279, TERRE HAUTE, IND.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Washington Hall, Eighty-first street and Wabash avenue. President, L. G. Murray, 104 N. Nineteenth street, Terre Haute, Ind.; recording secretary Frank Wissel, 804 N. 13½ street, Terre Haute, Ind.; financial secretary, L. R. Dickerson, 509 S. Thirteenth street.

a No. 280, HAMMOND, IND.—Meets first and third Fridays at K. of P. Hall, 247 State street. President, B. C. Mead, 247 State street; recording secretary, S. J. Carpenter, 136 Clinton street; financial secretary, C. R. Sherard.

d No. 281, NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Meets first Friday of the month at McMahon's Hall, Calliope and Dryades. President, Chas. Kister, 2719 Philip street; recording secretary, P. Radlet, 1510 N. Robinson street; financial secretary, Geo. Lorricks, 6115 Laurel street.

No. 282, CHICAGO, ILL.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at corner of 44th and Halstead streets. President, J. Mahoney, 960 37th street;

Recording Secretary, Wm. J. O'Leary, 5321 Wood street; Financial Secretary, F. Ferrell, 5148 Loflin street.

a No. 283, OAKLAND, CAL.—Pres. C. S. Beirs, 20th and Telegraph avenue; recording secretary, J. E. Barton, Berkley, Cal.; financial secretary, J. A. Etter, 1268 Sixth avenue.

No. 284, ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Station Men—Meets second Thursday during July, August and September, second and fourth Thursdays thereafter, at Snider's Hall, North Water street. President, Jos. Sellenger, 778 North Clinton avenue; recording secretary, Wm. J. K. Sutherland, 49 East avenue; financial secretary, James B. Coyle, 84 University avenue.

c No. 285, LYNN, MASS.—Financial secretary, H. Patten, 29 Hanover street.

a No. 286, NEW ALBANY, IND.—Meets every Monday night at Cigar Makers' Hall, State and Market streets. President, J. B. Firster, 1823 Rear Market; recording secretary, John Ulmer, 801 Pearl street; financial secretary, J. P. Elliott, 526 Culb avenue.

f No. 287, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Meets every Wednesday in Electrical Workers' Hall, Darion and Vine streets. President, Chas. H. Weir, 1922 Stanley street; recording secretary, Thos. Carroll, Palmyra, N. J.; financial secretary, Geo. Shaffer, 818 North Thirteenth street.

a No. 288, WATERLOO, IOWA.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Central Labor Hall, 215½ E. Fourth street. President, J. N. Wright, 520 Lafayette street; recording secretary, W. E. Washburn, 128½ Sycamore street; financial secretary, E. W. Fisher, P. O. Box 764.

a No. 289, SANTA CRUZ, CAL.—Meets every Tuesday evening at Labor Union Hall, Walnut avenue. President, Don A. Loucks, Alta House; recording secretary, Frank E. Daubenbiss, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 555; financial secretary, J. E. Judd.

a No. 290, DANVILLE, ILL.—Meets first and third Mondays at business agent's office, 25 West Main street. President, Pearl Baum, 307 Oak street; recording secretary, Bert Smith, 214 E. Madison street; financial secretary, W. E. Crosley, 12 E. North street.

a No. 291, BOISE CITY, IDAHO.—Meets every Friday evening at Labor Hall, Banack street, between Eighth and Ninth streets. President, T. H. Martin, P. O. Box 525; recording secretary, D. A. Ford, P. O. Box 225; financial secretary, John A. Nelson, P. O. Box 941.

c No. 292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Union Temple, No. 3. President, P. W. Hall; recording secretary, T. F. Brady; financial secretary, H. M. Crawshaw, 2027 Willow avenue.

c No. 293, NORTH ADAMS, MASS.—Meets every second Sunday at 11 a. m. at Sullivan block, Main street. President, Fred W. Pinkham, Holden street; recording secretary, Arthur A. Isbell, 80 Porter street; financial secretary, Edward S. Boylan, 18 School street.

a No. 294, MUNCIE, IND.—Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at Union Labor Hall, third floor, corner Walnut and Main streets. President, Clyde Zecke, Box 676; recording secretary, Orvil Overcrash; financial secretary, Ralph Garst, 403 Wheeling avenue.

b No. 295, LITTLE ROCK, ARK.—

a No. 296, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Meets first and third Monday evening each month at 405 Main street. President, Jno. McAbee, 9 Cannon street; recording secretary, Fred Wiggins, 35 Market street; financial secretary, Jacob Ostram, 37 South Bridge street.

b No. 297, PIQUA, OHIO.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Plock's Hall, 114 South Main street. President, J. G. Ballard, Tippecanoe City, Ohio; recording secretary, C. M. Reed, 617 River street, Piqua, Ohio; financial secretary, W. P. Callister, General Delivery.

a No. 298, FINDLEY, OHIO.—President, George Hildebrand, 605 Cherry street; recording secretary, F. M. Biggs, 208 Clinton Court; financial secretary, C. V. Darrow, Elect. Supply and Construction Co.

b No. 299, CAMDEN, N. J.—Meets every Thursday at Daley's Hall, Seventh and Burch streets. President, Edward Garvy, 218 Linden street; recording secretary, Peter T. Ward, 619 Cedar street; financial secretary, H. B. Fraser, 814 Linden street.

a No. 300, AUBURN, N. Y.—Meets every Thursday at C. M. B. A. Hall, Franklin street. President, W. Lewis; recording secretary, E. Briggs; financial secretary, A. Long, 123½ Fulton street.

a No. 301, TEXARKANA, ARK.—Meets every Wednesday at Union Labor Hall, 216 Pine street. President, W. F. Robinson, 214 Walnut street; recording secretary, George E. Russell, 226 State Line; financial secretary, J. F. French, 226 State Line.

c No. 302, PEORIA, ILL.—Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month at Carpenters' Hall, 218 Main street. President, John Hoffman, 102 Windom street; recording secretary, H. C. Lupton, 404 Cooper street; financial secretary, Anthony Bickert, 320½ Bryon street.

a No. 303, LINCOLN, ILL.—Meets first and third Wednesday of each month at Painters' Hall, East Pulaski street. President, F. E. Taylor, 330 Third street; recording secretary, E. S. Ransdell, 317 South Kickapoo street; financial secretary, C. E. Chowning, 302 Delavan street.

c No. 304, NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Union Hall, 99 Orange street. President, W. R. Johnson, 773 Whitney avenue; recording secretary, W. M. Dutton, 542 Chapel street; financial secretary, C. B. Thorpe, 64 Center street.

c No. 305, FORT WAYNE, IND.—Financial secretary, A. H. Meyer, 69 Elizabeth street.

a No. 306, ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month at Central Labor Union Hall, 214 West Railroad avenue. President, Bert Moe, P. O. Box 259; recording secretary, E. K. Armstrong, P. O. Box 259; financial secretary, M. H. Sweet, P. O. Box 259.

a No. 307, CUMBERLAND, MD.—Meets Wednesday at 8 p. m. in City Hall building, third floor. President, Michael Gill, General Delivery; recording secretary, W. M. Lanman, Mt. Savage, Md.; financial secretary, C. W. Prince, 52 Columbia street.

c No. 308, BEAUMONT, TEX.—Meets every Tuesday night in Gray building, Pearl and Washington streets. President, E. T. Simmonds, 915 Forsythe street; recording secretary, M. E. Graves, 445 Orleans street; financial secretary, W. G. Miller, 515 Orleans street.

b No. 309, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.—Meets every Tuesday evening at Bartenders' Hall, Fourth street, near Broadway. President, Charles Bennett, State and Sixteenth streets; recording secretary, C. Arnold, 22 North Main street, E. St. Louis, Ill.; financial secretary, R. Hartske, 2752 Lafayette ave.

a No. 310, STAMFORD, CONN.—Meets first Monday of each month, Wm. T. Minor Post, G. A. R. Hall, 442 Main street. President, Goodrich E. Risley, 192 Atlantic street; recording secretary, John J. Farrell, Glenbrook; financial secretary, Norman R. Wilcox, 109 Stillwater avenue.

a No. 311, BELOIT, WIS.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Trades Council Hall, West Grand avenue and Third street. President, Geo. Jones, R. No. 27; recording secretary, S. E. Bartlett, 422 State street; financial secretary, Thos. Heffernan, 122 W. Merrill street.

a No. 312, ROME, GA.—President, R. L. Maxwell; financial secretary, R. W. Callaway, 313½ Broad street.

b No. 313, WILMINGTON, DEL.—Meets first and third Fridays at N. E. corner of Eighth and Orange. President, David Gray, N. E. corner Thirteenth and Tatnall streets; recording secretary, Geo. N. Senior, 313 Tatnall street; financial secretary, Geo. T. Lyon, 422 E. Fifth street.

a No. 314, TYLER, TEX.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Trades Council Hall, South Side Square. President, F. E. L. Ivey, care of Bell Telephone Co.; recording secretary, W. B. Roberts, 501 West Houston street; financial secretary, W. B. Roberts, 501 West Houston street.

a No. 315, BATON ROUGE, LA.—President, J. H. Hawkins; financial secretary, H. A. Selser, 1011 Africa street.

a No. 316, OGDEN, UTAH.—Meets every Saturday night at Union Labor Hall, 264 Twenty-fourth street. President, R. F. Dean, P. O. Box 44; recording secretary, Geo. M. Stoddard, P. O. Box 44; financial secretary, H. B. Hill, P. O. Box 44.

a No. 317, PORTLAND, OREG.—Meets every Thursday in Painters' Hall, 234½ Morrison street. President, C. F. Caulfield, 371½ East Burnside; recording secretary, F. L. Goehring, 86 Park street; financial secretary, F. L. Crockerell, Box 644.

b No. 318, KNOXVILLE, TENN.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Independent Hall, corner Gay and Cumberland streets. President, W. J. Radcliffe; recording secretary, J. O. Shelley, 305 Scott avenue; financial secretary, F. P. O'Connor, 605 W. Vine avenue.

c No. 319, PITTSBURG, PA.—Meets first and third Mondays at K. of L. No. 3 Hall, 535 Smithfield street. President, George Pienau, Gray street, Mt. Wash., Pittsburg, Pa.; recording secretary, Wm. G. Comrie, 5815 Holden street, East End; financial secretary, Wm. A. Kelly, 36 Oakland square.

a No. 320, PARIS, TEX.—Meets every Wednesday at N. Main street, over Wray's saloon. President, D. A. Jones, 515 Bonham street; recording secretary, Edwin Burke, Box 238; financial secretary, W. N. Banta, 735 N. Main street.

a No. 321, LA SALLE, ILL.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Reed & O'Neil's Hall, Main street. President, J. E. Mullen; recording secretary, W. Dusch, 227 Bucklin street; financial secretary, Wm. Bulfer, 1729 Fourth street, Peru, Ill.

a No. 322, KOKOMO, IND.—Meets every Wednesday, Buckeye, south of Sycamore street. President, Ed. Vaughn, 272 S. Buckeye street; recording and financial secretary, C. E. Jolliffe, 150 South Main street.

a No. 323, FAIRMONT, W. VA.—Meets Saturday nights at Musgrave Hall, Monroe street. President, John Tohan, 879 West Queen street; recording secretary, John Frye, 32 Mansfield avenue; financial secretary, L. E. Thornton, 26 Ezar street.

a No. 324, BRAZIL, IND.—Meets alternate Tuesday nights at United Mine Workers' Hall, Main and Walnut streets (Opera block). President, Harry Reed, 12 W. Maple street; recording secretary, Birt Stauts, 203 South Lambert street; financial secretary, L. M. Moore, 203 South Lambert st.

a No. 325, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Meets every Friday, 8 p. m., C. L. U. Hall, 79 State street. President, F. K. Spencer, 18 New street; recording secretary, Emmitt W. Sullivan, 120 De Russey; financial secretary, William J. Bidwell, 120 Washington street.

a No. 326, CONNELLSVILLE, PA.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Rutsek's Hall, corner Main and Arch streets. President, Morris L. Williams, Dunbar, Pa.; recording secretary, M. A. Hopwood, New Haven, Pa.; financial secretary, Paul McDonald, 234 E. Apple street.

a No. 327, WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.—Meets first and third Mondays at Central Labor Hall, Clematis avenue. President, E. W. J. Parrish, W. Palm Beach; recording secretary, A. S. Brown, W. Palm Beach; financial secretary, J. E. Chambers.

a No. 328, OSWEGO, N. Y.—Meets every second Wednesday evening, Trades and Labor Hall, West First, between Bridge and Oneida streets. President, John Goodwin, 318 Walnut street; recording secretary, J. J. Glynn, 69 East Cayuga street; financial secretary, Frank Gallagher, 79 East Eighth street.

a No. 329, SHELBYVILLE, IND.—Meets every Friday night at Union Labor Hall, Public Square. President, Alfred C. Lee, 26 Second street; recording secretary, Frank Shewmon, West Jackson street; financial secretary, A. C. Lee, 26 Second st.

f No. 330, KANSAS CITY, MO.—Meets first and third Wednesdays in Electrical Workers' Hall, 1333 Grand avenue. President, R. B. Weaver, 1018 Baltimore avenue; recording secretary, Earl C. Zoll, 1109 Charlotte street; financial secretary, Geo. Lewis, 1426 Campbell street.

a No. 331, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—Meets first and third Mondays each month at Phil Daly's Hose Company's Hall, Second avenue. President, E. J. Dougherty, 174 Union avenue; recording secretary, John A. Brokaw, 31 Washington street; financial secretary, Jno. Coles, Jr., Box 127, Station B, Long Branch, N. J.

a No. 332, SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH.—Meets Tuesday night at La Lond block, Ashmun street. President, D. Howey, 821 Lizzie street; recording secretary, P. E. Sheeley; financial secretary, Ben Bainbridge, 807 John street.

a No. 333, EMPORIA, KANS.—Meets every Tuesday night at 323½ Commercial street. President, E. McKinsey, 101 South West street; recording secretary, W. M. Johnson, 709 Merchant street; financial secretary, W. C. Prince, 210 South Merchant street.

a No. 334, BELLINGHAM, WASH.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Eagles' Hall, corner Elk and Magnolia streets. President, R. U. Muffy; recording and financial secretary, H. H. Horton, 1114 Ellis street.

a No. 335, SPRINGFIELD, MO.—Meets Wednesday, Odd Fellows' Hall, 302 Voonville street. President, G. H. Robinson, 604 South street; recording secretary, R. T. Brennan, 433 S. Main street; financial secretary, C. A. Hoag, 953 S. Jefferson st.

a No. 336, OSKALOOSA, IOWA.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Engineers' Hall, West High avenue. President, Jas. Poling, Oskaloosa; recording secretary, John Teas, Oskaloosa; financial secretary, G. W. Gordon, 207 E. Third avenue.

a No. 337, PARSONS, KANS.—Meets first and third Fridays in each month in City Hall, Eighteenth street, between Forest and Johnson avenues. President, Frank Heller, 2126 Crawford avenue; recording secretary, Dan Parks, 1620 Gabriel avenue; financial secretary, Roy B. Power, 1117 South Sixteenth street.

a No. 338 DENISON, TEX.—Meets every first and third Thursdays at Labor Hall 202½ W. Main street. President, Jack Cleveland, care of G. Co. Tel. Co.; recording and financial secretary, J. W. Acree, 101 East Day street.

a No. 339, STERLING, ILL.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Labor Hall, 308 Locust street. President, Geo. Thomas, Sterling, Ill.; recording secretary, John Powers, 105 Twelfth avenue; financial secretary R. L. Fairbrother, 1011 First avenue, Sterling, Ill.

c No. 340, SACRAMENTO, CAL.—Meets first and third Mondays at Pythian Castle, corner Ninth and I streets. President, C. W. Beaton, 1620 I street; recording secretary, Geo. H. Curtis, 1318½ Sixteenth street; financial secretary, E. G. Fletcher, Pythian Castle.

a No. 341, OTTAWA, ILL.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at Gebhardt's Hall, 630 West Madison street. President, Wm. L. Spore, 119 W. Washington street; recording secretary, J. H. Brown, 1225 Phelps street; financial secretary, T. A. Stone, Cen. Union Tel. Co.

a No. 342, NEW BRIGHTON, PA.—Meets first and third Thursdays, E. J. Ryan's Hall, corner Third avenue and Ninth street. President, Geo. J. Wolf, 1709 Fourth avenue, Beaver Falls, Pa.; recording secretary, Chas. Cook, 621 Eighth street, Beaver Falls, Pa.; financial secretary, J. L. Allwine, 654 Case street, Rochester, Pa.

a No. 343, NORWICH, CONN.—Meets fourth Wednesday at Carpenters' Hall, Snetucket street. President, J. M. Fillmore, 23 Spring street; recording secretary, Wm. M. Laren, 26-28 Broadway; financial secretary, Walter Holden, 150 Main street.

a No. 344, NEW LONDON, CONN.—Meets first and third Fridays at Bacon block, State street. President, W. H. Vibber, 24 Mountain avenue; recording secretary, C. C. Comstock, 5 Franklin street; financial secretary, John S. Loveless, 11 Berkley avenue.

a No. 345, MOBILE, ALA.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at I. O. O. F. Hall, corner of St. Joseph and St. Michael streets. President, J. W. Scouyers, 804 Elmira street; recording secretary, C. L. Singler, care of Electric Light Co., Royal

and St. Louis streets; financial secretary, W. E. Prewitt, 310 Charleston street.

a No. 346, FORT SMITH, ARK.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at K. of P. Hall, over 708 Gar. avenue. President, C. P. Rowe, S. D. and Twelfth street; recording secretary, J. P. Hamilton, 305 South Tenth street; financial secretary, W. H. McDonald, 710 South Eleventh and H streets.

a No. 347, PERU, IND.—Meets first and third Fridays at Teamsters' Hall, Petty block. President, Frank Seamon, 72 E. Fifth street; recording secretary, Elmer Burlingame, 217 E. Fifth street; financial secretary, S. C. La Boycant, 59 W. Third street.

No. 348, GREENVILLE, TEX.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Labor Hall, 278 West Lee street. President, C. A. Duck, 216 N. Stonewall street; recording secretary, W. Brame; financial secretary, C. M. Christopher.

No. 349, MIAMI, FLA.—Meets first and third Mondays in Electrical Hall, Fourteenth street. President, W. D. Avery, Fourth street; recording and financial secretary, R. D. Taylor, 305 Third st.

a No. 350, HANNIBAL, MO.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Bartenders' Hall, corner of Main and Broadway. President, Lawson Steadman, 306 North Third street; recording secretary, Geo. M. Jackson, 220 Rock street; financial secretary, Harry Janes, 211 Center street.

a No. 351, MERIDEN, CONN.—Meets first and third Wednesdays each month at Turners' Hall, Pratt street. President, John J. Buckley, 29 Pratt street, Meriden, Conn.; recording secretary, Chas. Bellows, 16 Bristol street, Wallingford, Conn.; financial secretary, A. E. Cooke, Crown street, Meriden, Conn.

a No. 352, LANSING, MICH.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Labor Hall, Washington avenue, north. President, Bert Evans, 734 Shaw street, west; financial secretary, J. D. Mosher, 535 Larch, north; recording secretary, C. Edington, 111 Short street.

b No. 353, TORONTO, CAN.—Meets first and third Mondays at Occident Hall, corner Queen and Bathurst streets. President, John Tottan, 879 Queen street, west; recording secretary, J. Fyfe, 32 Mansfield avenue; financial secretary, L. E. Thornton, 26 Ezar street.

c No. 354, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—Meets every Thursday at Federation of Labor Hall, corner South and State streets. President, H. D. Fairchild, P. O. Box 213; recording secretary, E. Delm, P. O. Box 213; financial secretary, W. H. Meldrum, P. O. Box 213.

a No. 355, PITTSBURG, PA.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at First National Bank building, Wilkinsburg, Pa. President, W. J. Wigington, 211 Ninth avenue, Homestead; recording secretary, W. G. McGettigan, East Pittsburg; financial secretary, Geo. M. Smith, P. O. Box 217, East Pittsburg.

b No. 356, KANSAS CITY, MO.—Meets every Monday in Electrical Workers' Hall, 1333 Grand avenue. President, Sam H. Hawkins, 1833 Grand avenue; recording secretary, F. J. Schadel, 1333 Grand avenue; financial secretary, C. F. Drolinger, 1333 Grand avenue.

No. 357, PITTSBURG, PA.—Meets first Thursday on or after the 15th at Advocate Office, Butler block. President, John Sheridan, 17 High street, Pittston; recording secretary, P. F. Toole, Union street, Pittston; financial secretary, George Judge, Clarke Lane, Pittston.

a No. 358, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Carpenters' Union Hall, Slicker's building, 138 Smith street. President, V. Christofferson, 137 Fayette street; recording secretary, Geo. Skirm, 161 Washington street; financial secretary, Ambrose Mather, 44 East avenue.

a No. 359, IRON MOUNTAIN, MICH.—Meets first Thursday, Odd Fellows' building, 421 Stephenson avenue. President, Quirin Stephany, 108 E. Ludington street; recording secretary, Elmer Croll, 1025 River avenue; financial secretary, Conrad Carlson, 1120 River avenue.

a No. 360, SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Labor Hall, Syndicate

block. President, M. G. Lacy, care Citizens' Tel. Co.; recording secretary, L. H. Snyder, care N. U. Tel. Ex. Co.; financial secretary, Chas. Height, care Citizens' Tel. Co.

a No. 361, LAWRENCE, KANS.—President, Joseph Basky, 501 Alabama street; recording secretary, James Hart, West Elliot street.

a No. 362, KANKAKEE, ILL.—Meets every Monday at Painters' Hall, E. Court street. President, F. E. Jeffers, Hospital, Illinois; recording secretary, Neal Madigan, 159 W. Court street; financial secretary, A. E. Davids, 159 W. Court street.

No. 363, MONTGOMERY, ALA.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays, 20½ South Perry street. President, E. Goolsby, 103 Clitheral avenue; recording secretary, Jas. F. Brady, 112 N. Hull street; financial secretary, W. D. Bivins, 218 Columbus street.

a No. 364, GUTHRIE, OKLA.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Armory Hall, 109 West Harrison avenue. President, Art Carpenter; recording secretary, W. F. C. Perry; financial secretary, A. H. Harmon, 324 Springer street.

a No. 365, FULTON, MO.—Financial secretary, Herman Glahn, Fulton.

a No. 366, ALLENTOWN, PA.—Meets first Sunday each month in Nagles' Hall, corner Seventh and Turner streets. President, J. S. Hoffman, 1315 Court street; recording secretary, John F. Gaffey, 183 Tilgham street; financial secretary, Charles Hoffman, 1315 Court street.

c No. 367, ST. LOUIS, MO.—Meets first and third Saturdays of month in Rosenburg's Hall, Granite City, Ill. President, J. G. Jones, Granite City; recording secretary, Nelson Boland, Granite City; financial secretary, H. A. Yandell, Granite City.

f No. 368, NEW YORK, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays, Union Hall, 1591 Second avenue. President, Thomas C. Yoe, 2558 Eighth avenue; recording secretary, James Wellington, 302 W. 129th street; financial secretary, J. J. McCarthy, 202 E. 96th street.

c No. 369, LOUISVILLE, KY.—Meets first and third Fridays of each month at Beck's Hall, Jefferson street, between First and Second. President, L. Rosenfield, R. F. D. No. 2, Station E; recording secretary, J. A. Magness, 2231 Brook street; financial secretary, Dave Butterfield, 1767 Wilson avenue.

cg No. 370, LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Meets Friday of each week, 416 West Sixth street, Room 22. President, G. E. Ramsey, 416 West Sixth street; recording secretary, W. M. Baker, 137 N. Eastlake; financial secretary, Hal. Hamner, 319 West Avenue Fifty-one.

a No. 371, REDDING, CAL.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Horn's Hall, 516 California street. President, John T. Reed, Golden Eagle Hotel; recording secretary, J. C. Powel, Temple Hotel; financial secretary, D. W. Rathburn, 828 Gold st.

a No. 372, BOONE, IOWA.—Meets first and third Fridays at North Side Union Hall, 917 Tenth street. President, H. C. Elliott, 515 Tenth street; recording and financial secretary, A. J. Berl, 1556 Fifth street.

a No. 373, ONEIDA, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Mondays of every month at Trades Assembly Hall, 20 James street. President, F. W. Brickley; recording and financial secretary, W. H. Percival, 14 Prospect street.

a No. 374, ESCANABA, MICH.—Meets every first and third Friday evening at Lemmer's Hall, 310 Ludington street. President, J. H. Harkins, 516 Wells avenue; recording and financial secretary, W. G. Compton, 308 Wolcott street.

a No. 375, JEFFERSON CITY, MO.—Meets second and fourth Sundays in each month at K. of P. Hall, corner High and Madison streets. President, M. P. Gaddis; recording and financial secretary, Geo. W. Fleming, 418 E. McCarty street.

No. 376, CHICAGO, ILL.—Meets every first and third Mondays of month at Electrical Workers' Headquarters, 100 Franklin street. President, Thos. Quccnan, 100 Franklin street; recording secretary, John Luebke, 100 Franklin street; financial secretary, James J. Lamb, 100 Franklin street.

c No. 377, LYNN, MASS.—President D. Duval, 31 Whittier street; recording secretary, L. A. Wentworth, 34 Lyman street; financial secretary, E. L. Wood, 15 Herbert street.

a No. 378, SHEFFIELD, ALA.—Meets Friday nights in K. of P. Hall. President, F. C. Brumbach; recording and financial secretary, E. L. Howard.

a No. 379, GREENSBURG, PA.—Meets first and third Thursdays of each month at Glunts Hall, corner East Pittsburg street and Maple avenue. President, C. M. Morgan, West Pittsburg street; recording secretary, M. McLaughlin, 219 Main street; financial secretary, H. E. Peters.

No. 380, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

No. 381, CHICAGO, ILL.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays in month at Adam Koch's Hall, 104 E. Randolph street. President, C. M. Hall, 185 Indiana street; recording secretary, E. N. Nockels, 56 Fifth avenue, Room 513; financial secretary, O. A. Lawson, 449 Cornelia street.

a No. 382, COLUMBIA, S. C.—Meets Wednesday night at Independence Hall, over Independent Engine House, between Main and Assembly streets. President, W. J. Jones, 913 Oak street; recording secretary, J. B. Doderhoff, 2025 Lincoln street; financial secretary, E. D. Wallace, 1400 Laurel street.

a No. 383, MATTOON, ILL.—President, Harry Schock; recording secretary, Ned Malaine; financial secretary, L. Morganstein, Fire Department.

a No. 384, MUSKOGEE, IND. TER.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays in W. C. T. U. Hall, on C street. President, W. C. Shull; recording secretary, S. O. Wood; financial secretary, R. J. Johnson.

a No. 385, LAWRENCE, MASS.—Meets first and third Mondays at Bugbee Hall. President, R. H. Morris, 167 Prospect street; recording secretary, T. H. Hogarth, 86 Andover street; financial secretary, J. J. McCrillas, 259 South Broadway.

a No. 386, NEW IBERIA, LA.—Meets third Saturday of each month, Corinne and Maine streets. President, George Fay; recording secretary, E. R. Chivers; financial secretary, W. A. Broussard.

a No. 387, FREEPORT, ILL.—Meets every first and third Wednesday at Stephenson street. President, C. L. Guion, 95 Cottonwood street; recording secretary, Chas. Kuntz, 53 Ottawa street; financial secretary, Jas. B. Gaffney, 237 Douglas avenue.

a No. 388, PALESTINE, TEX.—Meets first Tuesday of each month at Power House Hall, Avenue A. President, S. B. Taylor, Reagan street; recording secretary, Z. A. McReynolds, in care Light Co.; financial secretary, D. E. Bostick, P. O. Box 834.

a No. 389, PATERSON, N. J.—Meets every first and third Tuesday in Columbia Hall, 462 Main street. President, F. H. Holmes, Lodi, N. J.; recording secretary, Charles Walton, 57 Twenty-third avenue; financial secretary, Geo. Twigger, 330 Market street.

a No. 390, JOHNSTOWN, PA.—Meets every Wednesday night at United Workmen's Hall, Main street. President, W. O. Draucher, Cook Hotel; recording secretary, M. L. Lower, 245 Llewellyn street; financial secretary, Harry F. Davis, Cone-maugh, Pa.

a No. 391, MERIDAN, MISS.—Meets every Tuesday night at Painters' Hall, Second street, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third avenues. President, W. F. Johnson, P. O. Box 70; recording secretary, H. F. Harwell, Thirty-eighth avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets; financial secretary, Fred Keeton, Nineteenth avenue and Twelfth st.

a No. 392, TROY, N. Y.—Meets every Thursday night in Red Men's Hall, First and Congress streets. President, C. Rasmussen, Lynd House; recording secretary, Seymour Scott, Ingalls avenue; financial secretary, Wm. P. Hayden, 510 Fourth street.

a No. 393, DETROIT, MICH.—Meets second and fourth Fridays in Johnson's Union Headquarters, corner Monroe avenue and Farrar street. President, G. A. Weisenhagen, 155 Antictam street; recording secretary, Sydney A. Smith, 368 Cass avenue; financial secretary, Burn. Tiffin, 247 Fourth avenue.



c No. 394, AUBURN, N. Y.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Mantel Hall, Water street. President, Thomas H. Mohan, 1 School street; recording secretary, R. C. Leek, 155 Clark street; financial secretary, D. Ehle, 84 Genesee street.

a No. 395, KALAMAZOO, MICH.—Meets first and third Mondays of each month, Trades and Labor Hall, South Burdick street. President, Geo. C. Milham, 722 Stockbridge avenue; recording secretary, Burton A. Whipple, 322 E. Lovell street; financial secretary, Morris W. Doyle, 426 Woodland avenue.

f No. 396, BOSTON, MASS.—Meets second Wednesday at Seaver Hall, Paine's Mem. building, Appleton street. President, W. W. Emmons, 125 Milk street (basement); recording secretary, D. R. McGregor, 241 Minot street, Dorchester, Mass.; financial secretary, A. R. Young, 709 Broadway, Chelsea, Mass.

a No. 397, QUEBEC, CANADA.—Meets first and third Mondays at Moisan's Hall, St. Helene and St. Anselme. President, E. L. Heureux, 394 St. Valier street; recording secretary, N. Mathurin, 238 St. Valier street; financial secretary, A. Bourret, 18 Lewis street.

a No. 398, ST. CLOUD, MINN.—Meets every second and fourth Tuesday at A. O. U. W. Hall, corner Fifth avenue and First street, south. President, Gottlieb Gehrenback, Twelfth avenue, N.; recording secretary, Harry Hamlin, Sauk Rapids, Minn.; financial secretary, F. B. Doten, 618 Sixth avenue, south.

a No. 399, PORTLAND, ME.—Meets every Tuesday at Farrington block, Congress street. President, F. E. Sargent, 308 Portland street; recording secretary, W. J. Ingersoll, 3 C street, Knightvell, Me.; financial secretary, A. G. Moody, 36 Lancaster street.

a No. 400, OTTAWA, ONTARIO.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Murphy's Hall, Sussex street. President, M. F. Mead, 34 Murray street; recording secretary, C. G. Keyes, 467 Rideau street; financial secretary, A. Seguin, 30 Water st.

a No. 401, BURLINGTON, IOWA.—Meets every Monday evening at Carpenters' Hall, Third and Jefferson streets. President, L. R. Sherrill, 104 N. Main street; recording secretary, W. F. Moore, 918 S. Third street; financial secretary, W. F. Moore, 918 S. Third street.

c No. 402, PORTCHESTER, N. Y.—Meets every first and third Mondays nights at 8 each month at Washington Hall, 115 North Main street. President, Andrew Bell, 26 Haseco avenue; recording secretary, Daniel B. Purdy, P. O. Box 240, Portchester, N. Y.; financial secretary, J. C. Irving, Greenwich, Conn.

a No. 403, MEADVILLE, PA.—Meets every second and fourth Wednesdays at Central Labor Hall, Eiler block, Water street. President, Oliver Stockholm, Wallace street; recording secretary, W. N. Banta, Phoenix Hotel; financial secretary, F. A. Berg, 732 Liberty street.

No. 404, DENVER, COLO.—(Winders).—Meets every Tuesday at 512 Charles building. President, W. C. Metzgar, 115 West Bayard street; recording secretary, A. W. Gay, 1245 Clarkson street; financial secretary, Jack H. Cook, Hotel Midland.

a No. 405, HOUGHTON, MICH.—Meets first and third Thursdays of each month at Union Hall, Sheldon street. President, John Crawford, Houghton; recording secretary, W. M. Bates, Houghton; financial secretary, E. J. Poirier.

a No. 406, ARDMORE, IND. TER.—Meets Friday of each week at Union Hall, West Main street. President, E. M. Parker; recording secretary, John A. Ball; financial secretary, A. A. Holcomb, P. O. Box 346.

a No. 407, MARQUETTE, MICH.—Meets every second and fourth Saturday of each month at Siegel's Hall, N. Third street. President, O. H. Siewert, 339 West Alger street; recording secretary, C. A. Ellstrom, 321 West Bluff street; financial secretary, G. H. Kemper, 511 West Ridge street.

a No. 408, MISSOULA, MONT.—Meets every second and fourth Tuesdays at Firemen's Hall, West Main street. President, J. B. Ashley, Missoula, Mont.;

recording and financial secretary, C. H. Christensen, 805 East Front street.

a No. 409, ITHACA, N. Y.—Meets first and third Saturdays of every month at Central Labor Union Hall, East State street. President, A. E. Day; recording secretary, H. W. Barnard, 202 South Cayuga street; financial secretary, O. Rittenhouse, 505 South Albany street.

a No. 410, FITCHBURG, MASS.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at C. L. U. Hall, 5 Main street. President, Daniel McDonald, 6½ Congress street; recording secretary, R. W. Larrabee, 374 Main street; financial secretary, D. L. Toomly, 17 Blossom street.

a No. 411, WARREN, OHIO.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Labor Hall, Main street. President, S. F. Messer, 318 North Tod avenue; recording secretary, C. C. Mason, 504 South Pine street; financial secretary, Geo. L. Hardy, Niles, Ohio.

a No. 412, MANKATO, MINN.—Meets first and third Thursdays of each month at Williams' Hall, corner Front and Hickory streets. President, W. C. Seslico, 429 Belgrade avenue; recording secretary, Chas. Brandon, 114 S. Fourth street; financial secretary, R. A. Anderson, Box 140.

a No. 413, MANILA, P. I.—Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Levy's Hall, Calle Exchange, 59. President, Frank Moffett, 144 Manila; recording secretary, R. R. Landon, General Delivery; financial secretary, Charles A. Schoendube, 144 Manila.

a No. 414, NORWALK, OHIO.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Central Labor Union Hall, Whittlesey avenue and Monroe street. President, Ralph Farley; recording secretary, Harry Stoughton; financial secretary, Adelbert Graham.

a No. 415, CHEYENNE, WYO.—Meets every first and third Mondays, K. P. Hall, West Seventeenth street. President, F. P. Edlind, corner Twenty-first and Van Lennan; recording secretary, Arthur Noe; financial secretary, B. M. Vance, Box 530.

c No. 416, ST. JOSEPH, MO.—Meets every Thursday at N. W. corner Seventh and Felix streets, Secret Service Room, second floor. President, W. H. Winters, 507 S. Third street; recording secretary, H. F. Howard, 313 N. Ninth street; financial secretary, J. A. Wells, 1620 N. Second street.

a No. 417, NEWBURGH, N. Y.—Meets every second and fourth Saturdays at Labor Hall, Ann street, between Johnson and Liberty. President, John Gilroy Mezger, 1 High street; recording secretary, Raymond Hathaway Williams, 215 First street; financial secretary, Thomas Perrott, 32 Smith street.

a No. 418, MT. VERNON, IND.—Meets second and fourth Monday nights at Frank's Place, Main street. President, Geo. B. Duncan; recording and financial secretary, Oscar H. Brinkman, Box 405.

a No. 419, JACKSONVILLE, ILL.—President, P. Trabue; recording secretary, J. A. Lemington, 1013 N. Church street; financial secretary, O. Sorrelas.

a No. 420, MOBERLY, MO.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday nights of each month at Lincoln G. A. H., Reed street. President, Rieley Patterson, Moberly, Mo., care of Richmond Hotel; recording secretary, E. J. Hayes, 629 Culp street, Moberly, Mo.

a No. 421, WATERTOWN, N. Y.—President, N. W. Pillan; recording and financial secretary, George Dickerson, 57 A Arsenal street.

a No. 422, HACKENSACK, N. J.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, Armory Hall, corner of State and Mercer. President, D. T. Evans; recording secretary, Bert M. Pratt, 52 Main street; financial secretary, Walter Kingsley, Kansas street.

c No. 423, MONTREAL, P. Q.—Meets first and third Fridays each month at Arcanum Hall, 2444 St. Catherine street. President, L. R. McDonald, 2 Brunswick street; recording secretary, T. W. Rothery, 31½ Latour street; financial secretary, F. W. Cotten, 534 Antoine street.

c No. 424, MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at Paschen's Hall, 325 Chestnut street. President, F. M. Stark, 717 St. Paul ave-

Sept. 1904

nue; recording secretary, Wm. McFadden, National Soldiers' Home; financial secretary, J. W. Daley, 496 Twenty-seventh street.

c No. 425, WILMINGTON, DEL.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at corner Eighth and Orange streets. President, E. B. Ferrel, 802 West Sixth street; recording secretary, H. Mason, 8 Riddle avenue; financial secretary, R. S. Hertzog, 1112 King street.

a No. 426, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—Meets second and fourth Friday in Engineers' Hall, 27 Congress st. President, M. L. Schwarz, 18 Wibird street; recording secretary, T. B. Ruxton, 26 Woodbury avenue; financial secretary, A. B. Damon, Kittery Depot.

c No. 427, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—Meets first and third Wednesday at Electrical Workers' Hall, 210½ S. Fifth street. President, J. D. Valentine, 411 W. Canedy street; recording secretary, A. H. Barth, 615 E. Jackson street; financial secretary, R. W. Berry, 916 E. Edwards street.

No. 428, BAKERSFIELD, CAL.—Meets every first and third Tuesday of each month at 1803 Chester avenue. President, Wm. H. Murray; recording secretary, C. T. Collins; financial secretary, J. E. Baker, 904 19th street.

No. 429, COLUMBUS, GA.—President, G. W. Schultz, Automatic Tel. Company; recording secretary, S. B. Montgomery, Southern Bell Tel. Company; financial secretary, Frank Hudson, Southern Bell Tel. Company.

a No. 430, RACINE, WIS.—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at 8 p. m., Trades Council Hall, Main and Fourth streets. President, C. W. Bartlett, 310 Sixth street; recording secretary, F. M. Brookes, Box 247, Racine; financial secretary, D. A. Howard, 1917 Chatham street.

a No. 431, FREDERICK, MD.—Meets every first and third Saturday in the month at Farmer Hall, West Patrick street. President, H. H. Barnes; financial secretary, S. F. Gardner, 187 South Market street.

a No. 432, EAU CLAIRE, WIS.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Union Hall, corner Barstow and Wisconsin streets. President, George Headwick, 245 Barlout street; recording secretary, Chas. Anger, 948 Madison street; financial secretary, Louis Marsh, 521 Congress street.

a No. 433, FREMONT, OHIO.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at Germania's Hall corner of Park and Napoleon streets. President, Ed. E. McCarty, 337 Harrison street, Fremont, Ohio; recording secretary, R. G. Dunfee, 401 Ash street, Fremont, Ohio; financial secretary, Wm. P. Stevens, Fremont, care U. S. Telephone Co.

a No. 434, DOUGLAS, ARIZ.—President, J. H. Stewart; financial secretary, F. C. Farrington, care Douglas Imp. Co.

a No. 435, MARION, OHIO.—Meets every Saturday at Central Trades Council Hall, South Main street. President, R. C. Owens, Ola street; recording secretary, Sylvester Rowe, 269 North Oak street; financial secretary, Fred Rowe, 269 North Oak street.

a No. 436, ONEONTA, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Trades and Labor Council Hall, 143 Main street. President, M. J. Young, 265 Main street; recording secretary, B. J. Waltz, 46 Academy; financial secretary, B. J. Waltz, 46 Academy.

a No. 437, FALL RIVER, MASS.—Meets first and third Mondays in each month at I. B. E. W. Hall, 26 North Main street. President, T. D. Sullivan, 253 Fifth street; recording secretary, John E. Sullivan, 576 Plymouth avenue; financial secretary, H. A. Manchester, General Delivery.

No. 438, GREATER NEW YORK, N. Y.—(Electrical Car Workers).—Meets every Friday at Odd Fellows' Hall, 67 St. Mark's place, New York. President, John W. Schmidt, 688 Gates avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; recording secretary, E. M. Young, 5617 Third avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; financial secretary, Julius N. Ehrenberg, 112 East Eighty-third street, New York.

a No. 439, ALLIANCE, OHIO.—Meets first and fourth Fridays at Fogg building, corner Mechanic avenue and Main street. President, John McCoskey, P. O. Box 946; recording secretary, A. V. Stanley, 213 W. Main street; financial secretary, H. J. Erhardt, 213 W. Main street.

a No. 440, GRAND RAPIDS, WIS.—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Catholic Foresters' Hall, East Side. President, Geo. M. Huntington; recording secretary, C. M. Dougharty; financial secretary, J. H. Noyes.

a No. 441, JANESVILLE, WIS.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Assembly Hall, corner Milwaukee and Franklin streets. President, James Fraser; recording secretary, Ed. Barron, 207 Cherry street; financial secretary, Joseph C. Shuler, 56 Palm street.

a No. 442, SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Financial secretary, Fred Schueler, care of So. Bell Tel. Co.

a No. 443, KEY WEST, FLA.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Cigarmakers' Hall, corner Caroline and Elizabeth. President, H. L. Lee, 514 Southard street; recording secretary, Jos. H. Monticino, 500 White street; financial secretary, R. B. Gilbert, 514 Southard street.

a No. 444, RICHMOND, IND.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays in Union Hall, over 511 Main street. President, D. L. Woods, 10 South Seventeenth street; financial secretary, J. L. McNeill, 105 North Ninth street.

b No. 445, BATTLE CREEK, MICH.—Meets every Friday at Trades Council Hall, Main and Jefferson streets. President, Wm. Evans; recording secretary, W. R. Blodgett, 583 Marshall avenue; financial secretary, J. P. Long, 21 Locust street.

c No. 446, COLUMBUS, OHIO.—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 167½ South High street, over Lazarus' department stores. President, J. C. McCoy, 720 Cleveland avenue; recording secretary, Henry Kern, 570 Stanley street; financial secretary, J. H. Esmond, 408 Buttes avenue.

a No. 447, PORT HURON, MICH.—Meets second and fourth Mondays in C. M. B. A. Hall, 935 Military street. President, Wm. J. McManus, 1504 Ninth street; recording secretary, H. S. Adams, Hotel Messenger; financial secretary, P. Leo Wittliff, 825 Griswold street.

a No. 448, ANNAPOLIS, MD.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Arundel Hall, corner West and Church Circle. President, J. Boyd Dexter, 160 Green street; recording secretary, W. G. Fothergill, Eastport, Anne Arundel county, Md.; financial secretary, E. T. Beavins, 13 Cathedral street.

a No. 449, AUGUSTA, GA.—Financial secretary, J. L. Reed, care of Strowger Exchange.

a No. 450, TRINIDAD, COLO.—Meets first and third Thursdays, Poetry block, Commercial street. President, E. T. Drout, Tel. Co.; recording secretary, Joe Gayway, First street; financial secretary, John Nigro, General Delivery.

a No. 451, NEW DECAATUR, ALA.—President, J. H. Mackin, Ala. Traction Co.; recording secretary, Jas. Foster, Box 36; financial secretary, George H. Rider, So. Bell Telephone Co.

No. 452, PENSACOLA, FLA.—Meets every Wednesday at 7.30 p. m. at Central Trades Council Hall, Old Armory Hall. President, Gus Boursette, 626 East Garden street; recording secretary, T. D. Adams, P. O. Box 793; financial secretary, W. C. Walker, 513 North Sixth avenue.

a No. 453, SUMTER, S. C.—President, R. A. Wilson, 108 Harrin street; recording and financial secretary, E. H. Lynam, 311 West Calhoun street.

a No. 454, CHARLOTTE, N. C.—President, J. R. Griffith; recording secretary, W. W. Norwood; financial secretary, S. J. Alexander, 503 Poplar st.

a No. 455, SHAWNEE, O. T.—Meets every Thursday at Labor Hall. President, W. C. Campbell, 394 North Tucker street; recording secretary, B. Shipley, 215 E. Main street; financial secretary, H. Brown, P. O. Box 421.

c No. 456, OKLAHOMA CITY, O. T.—Meets every Tuesday night at No. 4 W. California avenue. President, C. B. Griffin, 608 N. Broadway; recording secretary, F. M. Johnson, 317 W. Pitt; financial secretary, C. M. Small, 608 N. Broadway.

a No. 457, KENOSHA, WIS.—Meets first and third Fridays at Schlits' Hall. President, F. O. Wood, 5 Park Court; recording secretary, Ellis Hogan; financial secretary, E. Parsons, 14 Park Court.

a No. 458, ABERDEEN, WASH.—Meets every Sunday, 12 m., at Longshoremen's Hall. President, Frank Ratty; recording secretary, M. O. James, 201 Heron street.

a No. 459, CORTLAND, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Martin block, Main street. President, John J. McMahon, Grotin avenue; recording and financial secretary, W. H. Hartnett, 5 Sand street.

a No. 460, CHICKASHA, IND. T.—Meets second and fourth Friday nights of each month at Riddle & King's law office, Bank of Commerce building. President, C. P. Bowen; recording and financial secretary, Charles A. King, Box 491.

a No. 461, LOWELL, MASS.—Meets every Tuesday at Bay State Hall, Central street. President, James E. Farrell, 107 Fulton street; recording secretary, J. M. McDermott, 100 Bourne street; financial secretary, George B. Conant, 176 Cross street.

a No. 462, ST. LOUIS, MO.—Meets every Friday evening at Lightstone's Hall, S. E. corner Eleventh street and Franklin avenue. President, Wm. J. Schmidt, 3206 Dakota avenue; recording secretary, Carl Hy Roewe, 4219 De Soto; financial secretary, Wm. Folkerts, 1121 Union avenue.

a No. 463, MONTREAL, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, CANADA.—Financial secretary, T. Soucy, 468 Wolfe street.

a No. 464, CLEVELAND, OHIO.—President, W. A. Campbell, 36 Berlin street; recording secretary, Barney S. Kirchner, 553 Lorain street; financial secretary, Wm. B. Smith, 34 Barbara street.

a No. 465, SAN DIEGO, CAL.—Meets Wednesdays in Snyder block, 835 Sixth street. President, A. J. Otis, 1522 Columbia street; recording secretary, R. Heilbron, 849 Twenty-second street; financial secretary, Harry Eckenrode, 606 Julian avenue.

a No. 466, BELVIDERE, ILL.—Meets first and third Mondays at Logan Avenue Club Rooms, 112 Logan avenue. President, James Thorne, 411 McKinley avenue; recording secretary, Walter L. Stage, Central Union Tel. Co.; financial secretary, W. J. Pratt, 1002 Garfield avenue.

a No. 467, CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—Meets Monday at G. A. R. Hall, over 115 W. Eighth street. President, W. B. Lawing, 18 Bluff View; recording secretary, J. H. Brobeck, 1019 E. Eighth street; financial secretary, J. W. Daubenspeck, Sherman Heights.

a No. 468, DOVER, N. H.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Weavers' Hall. President, James W. Flynn, 2 Huff street; recording secretary, C. H. Warren, 29 Chestnut street; financial secretary, John Cameron, 595 Central avenue.

a No. 469, YORK, PA.—President Effinger Lucas, E. Prospect street; recording secretary, D. G. M. Wallick, 124 S. West street; financial secretary, H. Gundlach, 606 West King street.

a No. 470, HAVERHILL, MASS.—

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First District Council, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets first and third Tuesday of each month, in Mohawk Hall, Brodt & Yates Building, corner State and Center streets. President, John H. Cornick, 808 Grant avenue; vice president, Barney A. Cawley, 77 Second avenue; recording secretary, Chas. P. Ford, 98 Church Road.

Sixth District Council.—President, J. P. Connor, G. V. P., Union Depot Hotel, Dallas, Tex.; vice president, J. P. Broderick, 722 South Pine street, San Antonio, Tex.; secretary-treasurer, Lee Stephens, 601 West First street, Fort Worth, Tex.

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No. 5, Pittsburg, Pa.—F. Friedman, 302 Grant street.

No. 6, San Francisco, Cal.—J. De Vecmon, 35 Eddy street.

No. 9, Chicago, Ill.—M. H. Collins, office, Sam Jack's Building, 83 Madison street.

No. 14, Pittsburg, Pa.—S. D. Young, 302 Grant street.

No. 17, Detroit, Mich.—E. G. Smith, 32 Farmer street.

No. 18, Kansas City, Mo.—Neal Callahan, 1318 Forrest avenue.

No. 20, New York, N. Y.—P. J. McLaughlin, 149 North Portland avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

No. 21, Philadelphia, Pa.—Charles Kirk, 1320 Vine street.

No. 23, St. Paul, Minn.—C. W. Hurd, 1895 Waltham avenue.

No. 25, Terre Haute, Ind.—A. R. Markle, 1027 Seventh avenue.

No. 26, Washington, D. C.—Edw. Nothnagle, corner Sixth and G streets, northwest.

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No. 39, Cleveland, Ohio.—Frank J. Sullivan, 83 Prospect street.

No. 41, Buffalo, N. Y.—A. Cunningham, Council Hall.

No. 42, Utica, N. Y.—Robert Kintzings, 30 Lincoln avenue.

No. 43, Syracuse, N. Y.—B. McGuire, 1318 Grape street.

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No. 68, Denver, Colo.—C. A. Nickerson, 218 Charles Block.

No. 79, Syracuse, N. Y.—Lowell Merceness, 405 N. Clinton street.

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No. 151, San Francisco, Cal.—J. S. McDonald, 921 Market street.

No. 154, Rock Island, Ill.—Charles Norton, P. O. Box 225.

No. 162, Omaha, Neb.—F. Wittus, Labor Temple.

No. 194, Shreveport, La.—R. L. Curtis, 323 Walnut street.

No. 184, Galesburg, Ill.—J. H. Shull, 266 Duffield avenue.

No. 186, Hartford, Conn.—Wm. J. Goltra, 235 Asylum street, Union Hall.

No. 210, Atlantic City.—Marshall Burkins, 117 N. Pennsylvania avenue.

No. 212, Cincinnati, Ohio.—C. L. Fleming, 418 Hopkins street.

No. 218, Seattle, Wash.—E. A. Clark, 132 Warren avenue.

No. 279, Chicago, Ill.—Wm. Bonnist, 83 East Madison street.

No. 288, Waterloo, Iowa.—I. J. Wright, care of Gas and Electric Company.

No. 324, Brazil, Ind.—C. J. Vuncannon, Hoffman House.

No. 350, Hannibal, Mo.—A. H. Gwan, 320 Bird street.

No. 356, Kansas City, Mo.—C. F. Drollinger, 1333 Grand avenue.

No. 358, Perth Amboy, N. J.—Wm. McDonough, 178 Smith street.

No. 381, Chicago, Ill.—Edward N. Nockels, 10 E. Randolph street.

No. 390, Johnstown, Pa.—M. R. Brennan, 244 Levergood street.

No. 394, Auburn, N. Y.—D. Ehle, 84 Genesee st.

## CLASSIFIED DIRECTORY OF LOCAL UNIONS.

<b>Alabama</b>	<b>Indiana</b>	<b>Kansas</b>	<b>Missouri</b>	<b>Portchester</b> .....402
Birmingham.....136	Anderson.....147	Atchison.....19	Meridian.....391	Poughkeepsie.....286
Birmingham.....227	Brazil.....324	Emporia.....333	Naichez.....295	Rochester.....44
Mobile.....345	Elkhart.....157	Fort Scott.....152	Fulton.....365	Rochester.....86
Montgomery.....363	Evansville.....16	Lawrence.....361	Hannibal.....350	Rochester.....220
New Decatur.....451	Fort Wayne.....138	Pittsburg.....107	Jefferson City.....375	Rochester.....284
Sheffield.....378	Fort Wayne.....260	Parsons.....337	Joplin.....95	<b>S a r a t o g a</b>
<b>Arizona</b>	Fort Wayne.....305	Topeka.....225	Kansas City.....18	Springs.....261
Douglas.....434	Hammond.....280	Wichita.....144	Kansas City.....330	Schenectady.....110
<b>Arkansas</b>	Indianapolis.....10	<b>Kentucky</b>	Kansas City.....356	Schenectady.....140
Fort Smith.....346	Kokomo.....322	Henderson.....82	Moberly.....420	Schenectady.....232
Hot Springs.....215	Lafayette.....222	Hopkinsville.....317	St. Joseph.....40	Schenectady.....234
Little Rock.....126	Logansport.....209	Lexington.....183	St. Joseph.....416	Schenectady.....247
Little Rock.....295	Marion.....153	Louisville.....112	St. Louis.....1	Schenectady.....252
Pine Bluff.....251	Mt. Vernon.....418	Louisville.....369	St. Louis.....2	Schenectady.....254
Texarkana.....301	Muncie.....294	Owensboro.....216	St. Louis.....59	Schenectady.....267
<b>California</b>	Pew Albany.....286	Paducah.....177	St. Louis.....199	Syracuse.....43
Bakersfield.....428	Peru.....347	<b>Louisiana</b>	St. Louis.....367	Syracuse.....79
Fresno.....169	Princeton.....269	Baton Rouge.....315	St. Louis.....462	Troy.....392
Los Angeles.....61	Richmond.....444	New Iberia.....386	Sedalia.....266	Utica.....42
Los Angeles.....116	Shelbyville.....329	New Orleans.....4	Springfield.....335	Utica.....181
Los Angeles.....370	South Bend.....132	New Orleans.....130	<b>Montana</b>	Watertown.....421
Oakland.....283	Sullivan.....219	New Orleans.....281	Anaconda.....200	<b>North Carolina</b>
Redding.....371	Terre Haute.....25	Shreveport.....194	Butte.....65	Asheville.....238
Sacramento.....36	Terre Haute.....279	<b>Maine</b>	Great Falls.....122	Charlotte.....454
Sacramento.....340	Vincennes.....243	Portland.....399	Helena.....185	Wilmington.....133
San Francisco.....6	<b>Indian Territory</b>	<b>Maryland</b>	Missoula.....408	<b>Ohio</b>
San Francisco.....151	Ardmore.....406	Annapolis.....448	<b>Mexico</b>	Akron.....89
San Jose.....250	Chickasha.....460	Baltimore.....27	Monclova Coa- hulia.....51	Alliance.....439
Santa Cruz.....289	Muskogee.....384	Baltimore.....28	La Cananea Sonora.....182	Ashtabula.....143
San Diego.....465	<b>Illinois</b>	Baltimore.....46	<b>Nebraska</b>	Canton.....178
Stockton.....207	Alton.....128	Cumberland.....307	J. ncoln.....265	Chillicothe.....248
Vallejo.....180	Aurora.....149	Frederick.....431	Omaha.....22	Cincinnati.....30
<b>Colorado</b>	Belleville.....50	<b>Massachusetts</b>	Omaha.....162	Cincinnati.....212
Colo. Springs.....113	Bloomington.....197	Boston.....103	<b>New Hampshire</b>	Cincinnati.....235
Colo. Springs.....233	Belvidere.....466	Boston.....104	Dover.....468	Cleveland.....38
Cripple Creek.....70	Champaign.....203	Boston.....396	Manchester.....229	Cleveland.....39
Denver.....68	Chicago.....9	Brockton.....223	Portsmouth.....426	Cleveland.....446
Denver.....121	Chicago.....49	Fitchburg.....410	<b>New Jersey</b>	Columbus.....54
Denver.....404	Chicago.....134	Haverhill.....470	Atlantic City.....210	Columbus.....446
Pueblo.....12	Chicago.....282	Lawrence.....385	Atlantic City.....211	Dayton.....118
Trinidad.....450	Chicago.....376	Lowell.....461	Camden.....299	Dayton.....241
<b>Connecticut</b>	Chicago.....381	Lynn.....285	Hackensack.....422	East Liverpool.....93
Bridgeport.....146	Chicago.....391	Lynn.....377	Jersey City.....15	Findlay.....298
Harford.....37	Danville.....290	North Adams.....293	Jersey City.....165	Fremont.....433
Hartford.....186	Decatur.....242	New Bedford.....224	Long Branch.....331	Hamilton.....206
Meriden.....351	East St. Louis.....309	Pittsfield.....167	Newark.....52	Lima.....32
New London.....344	Elgin.....117	Pittsfield.....264	Newark.....87	Lorain.....237
New Haven.....90	Frederick.....347	Salem.....259	Newark.....190	Massillon.....35
New Haven.....304	Galesburg.....184	Springfield.....7	Pewark.....239	Mt. Vernon.....97
Norwich.....343	Jacksonville.....419	Worcester.....96	Paterson.....102	Newark.....172
Stamford.....310	Joliet.....176	<b>Michigan</b>	Paterson.....389	Norwalk.....414
Waterbury.....11	Kankakee.....362	Ann Arbor.....171	Perth Amboy.....358	Springfield.....204
<b>Delaware</b>	Kewanee.....94	Battle Creek.....445	Trenton.....29	Steubenville.....246
Wilmington.....425	La Salle.....321	Bay City.....150	<b>New Mexico</b>	Toledo.....8
Wilmington.....313	Lincoln.....303	Benton Harbor.....175	Albuquerque.....306	Toledo.....245
<b>District of Colum- bia</b>	Mattoon.....383	Detroit.....17	<b>New York</b>	Warren.....411
Washington.....26	Ottawa.....341	Detroit.....133	Albany.....137	Youngstown.....62
Washington.....148	Peoria.....34	Detroit.....393	Auburn.....300	Youngstown.....64
<b>Florida</b>	Peoria.....302	Escanaba.....374	Auburn.....394	Zanesville.....160
Jacksonville.....100	Pullman.....262	Fall River.....437	Binghamton.....325	<b>Oklahoma</b>
Key West.....443	Quincy.....67	Grand Rapids.....75	Buffalo.....41	Guthrie.....364
Miami.....349	Rockford.....196	Grand Rapids.....231	Buffalo.....45	Oklahoma.....456
Pensacola.....452	Rock Island.....154	Houghton.....405	Portland.....459	Oklahoma.....155
Tampa.....108	Rock Island.....278	Iron Mount'n.....359	Elmira.....139	Shawnee.....445
<b>West Palm Beach</b> .....327	Springfield.....193	Jacks'n.....205	Hornellsville.....92	<b>Oregon</b>
<b>Georgia</b>	Springfield.....427	Kalamazoo.....395	Ithaca.....409	Portland.....125
Atlanta.....84	Sterling.....339	Lansing.....352	Jamestown.....106	<b>Pennsylvania</b>
Atlanta.....78	Streator.....236	Marquette.....407	Kingston.....277	Allentown.....366
Augusta.....449	<b>Iowa</b>	Muskegon.....275	Middletown.....101	Altoona.....271
Columbus.....429	Boone.....372	Port Huron.....447	Newburgh.....417	Chest-r.....189
Rome.....312	Burlington.....401	Saginaw.....145	New Rochelle.....127	Connellsville.....326
Savannah.....88	Cedar Rapids.....226	Sault Ste Marie.....332	New York.....3	Easton.....91
<b>Hawaii</b>	Cedar Rapids.....253	Traverse City.....131	New York.....20	<b>East Mauch Chunk</b> .....244
Honolulu.....111	Clinton.....273	<b>Minnesota</b>	New York.....270	Erie.....56
<b>Idaho</b>	Davenport.....109	Duluth.....31	New York.....368	Greensburg.....379
Boise City.....291	Des Moines.....55	Mankato.....412	New York.....438	Harrisburg.....53
	Dubuque.....198	Minneapolis.....24	Niagara Falls.....58	Johnstown.....390
	Mason City.....170	Minneapolis.....292	Olean.....214	Lancaster.....71
	Muscatine.....208	St. Cloud.....398	Oneida.....373	
	Oskaloosa.....336	St. Paul.....23	Oneonta.....436	
	Ottumwa.....173	Winona.....74	Oswego.....328	
	Sioux City.....47	<b>Mississippi</b>		
	Waterloo.....288	Jackson.....257		

## CLASSIFIED DIRECTORY OF LOCAL UNIONS—Continued.

Meadville.....403	Columbia.....382	Utah	Wheeling.....141	Manitoba
New Brighton.....343	Spartansburg.....442	Ogden.....316	Wheeling.....142	Winnipeg.....166
New Castle.....32	Sumter.....453	Salt Lake City.....57		Winnipeg.....435
Oil City.....228	South Dakota	Salt Lake City.....195	Wisconsin	
Philadelphia.....21	Sioux Falls.....360	Salt Lake City.....354	Appleton.....201	
Philadelphia.....98	Tennessee	Salt Lake City.....380	Ashland.....255	New Brunswick
Philadelphia.....240	Chattanooga.....467		Beloit.....311	St. John.....174
Philadelphia.....287	Knoxville.....318	Virginia	Eau Claire.....432	
Pittsburg.....5	Memphis.....192	Newport News	Grand Rapids.....440	
Pittsburg.....14	Nashville.....129	.....165	Janesville.....441	
Pittsburg.....319		Norfolk.....80	Kenosha.....457	
Pittsburg.....355	Texas	Richmond.....48	La Crosse.....135	Ontario
Sittston.....357	Austin.....115		Madison.....159	
Scranton.....81	Beaumont.....221	Washington	Marinette.....274	
Shamokin.....263	Beaumont.....304	Aberdeen.....458	Milwaukee.....424	Hamilton.....105
Sharon.....218	Dallas.....69	Everett.....191	Milwaukee.....83	London.....120
Uniontown.....161	Dallas.....188	Seattle.....77	Oshkosh.....187	Ottawa.....400
Warren.....63	Denison.....338	Seattle.....202	Racine.....430	St. Catharines.....249
Wilkesbarre.....163	El Paso.....13	Seattle.....217	West Superior.....276	Sault Ste Marie.....85
York.....469	Fort Worth.....156	Spokane.....73		Toronto.....114
Philippine Islands	Galveston.....124	Tacoma.....76	Wyoming	Toronto.....353
Manila.....413	Greenville.....348	Whatcom.....334	Cheyenne.....415	
Rhode Island	Houston.....66	West Virginia		
Providence.....99	Palestine.....388	Bluefield.....119	CANADA	Quebec
Providence.....258	Paris.....320	Charleston.....256	British Columbia	Montreal.....423
Newport.....268	San Antonio.....60	Fairmont.....323	Vancouver.....213	Montreal.....463
South Carolina	Sherman.....272	Parkersburg.....168	Victoria.....230	Quebec.....397
Charleston.....179	Temple.....158			
	Tyler.....314			
	Waco.....72			

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### SOMETHING ABOUT HOMES.

There are 16,000,000 families in the United States

4,700,000—a few more than one-fourth—own homes free of indebtedness.

2,196,000 live in mortgaged houses.

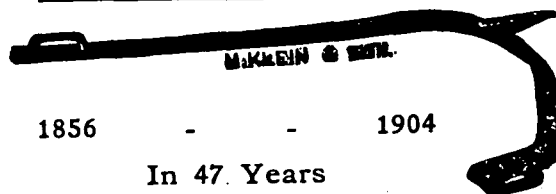
8,365,000—more than one-half—live in rented houses.

800,000 live in caves, dugouts and tents.

These figures are taken from the "Abstract of the Twelfth Census," issued by your government. If they do not make you

pause and consider the question whether the present is the best possible system for human beings to live under, then we are at a loss to know what will. You know that the contention of the apologists for the present economic inferno is that it protects the homes of the people; that any other system would break up the homes. Now, let somebody tell us how the system protects the homes of more than 11,000,000 who own none. The effort in all this talk about protecting the home is to make it appear that we are a home-owning people, when, as a matter of fact, only about one-fourth of all the families in the country own a home. For the rest they live in mortgaged or rented houses, and these in their turn are owned by the one-fourth owning the houses they occupy.

The people owning the homes in which they live belong to the exploiting and parasitic class. And this condition exists in face of the fact that the working class produces all homes. The carpenter builds a palace before he can have a cottage to shelter him; the cabinetmaker regally furnishes the palace before he can own a pine table; the farmer sends his beef to the palace and eats bacon; the weaver makes the finest fabrics to clothe those who live in the palace, and wears rags.



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